

POLICE REPORT

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

INCLUDING

SIND AND RAILWAYS

FOR THE YEAR 1908.



BOMBAY

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From

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Inspector-General of Police,
Bombay Presidency ;

To

J. H. DuBOULAY, Esq., C. I. E., I. C. S.,
Secretary to Government,
Judicial Department, Bombay.

*Office of the Inspector-General of Police,
Poona, 16th August 1909.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Police Administration Report for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways, for the year 1908, together with the statements specified below :—

Submission of the Report.

Statement A—Parts I and II.

Statement B—Parts I and II.

Statements C, D and E.

2. The delay that has occurred in the submission of the report from my office is due to the fact that the material for it was not complete till the 8th of July 1909, on which date the Divisional Report from the Commissioner, Central Division, the last to come in, was received ; and the Sind Commissioner's Review on the Sind Report did not reach me till the 6th July.

Delay explained.

3. I held charge of the office of the Inspector-General of Police throughout the year. Mr. J. A. Guider was my Assistant upto the 18th October 1908, thereafter Mr. F. M. Gadney.

Charge.

The following officers held office as Range Deputy Inspectors General in the Presidency and Sind :—Northern Range, Mr. W. L. B. Souter ; Southern Range, Mr. L. H. Spence for 6 months, Mr. C. A. B. Beatty for about 4 months and Mr. D. Davies for some 2 months ; Sind—Mr. H. M. Gibbs.

4. During the year 1908 there have been some changes in jurisdiction affecting the returns : the R.-M. Railway was transferred from the control of the Bombay Government to that of the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General, Rājputāna, while the Sind Section of the North-Western and the Jodhpur-Bikānir Railways came under the jurisdiction of the Sind Administration.

I have been able, though at some trouble, to eliminate, for purposes of comparison between the results of 1907 and 1908, the R.-M. Railway statistics from the figures and percentages for the former year, but the returns for 1908 from Sind include, for the first time, statistics for the North-Western and Jodhpur-Bikānir Railways and this will of course, and to an appreciable extent, vitiate true comparison between the results for 1907 and 1908. It is necessary therefore in drawing conclusions, based on the figures given in this report for 1908 and 1907 and in comparing the working of the Police for the two years, to bear in mind that, from the 1907 statistics and percentages, the R.-M. Railway figures for that year have been excluded, while those for 1908 include, for the first time, statistics relating to crime and Police on the Sind Railways.

Crime—(Cognizable and Non-cognizable).

5. Cognizable and non-cognizable crime reported during the year totalled 1,09,498 cases as against 1,04,062 in 1907, or 5,436 more than in the latter year. In the Southern Division only has there been a fall of 208 cases in reported crime. In the Northern and Central Divisions, Sind and on the Railways there has been a marked rise. Of the 1,09,498 offences reported, 64,553 were under the Indian Penal Code and 44,945 under Class VI, as compared with 70,008 and 34,054 respectively in the previous year.

Statement A—Part I.

6. Cognizable cases dealt with by the Police numbered, under "All Classes" 33,646 as against 29,617 in the previous year.
Police Cognizable Cases. 30,757 of these cases fell under the Indian Penal Code and 2,889 under Class VI as against 26,838 and 2,779 respectively in 1907.

Reported crime under the Indian Penal Code during the year under review and in the previous year was distributed as under:—

		Northern Division.	Central Division.	Southern Division.	Sind.	Railways.
1908 ...	...	4,973	9,314	4,720	9,850	1,900
1907 ...	...	4,494	7,897	4,578	8,453	1,416

Under Class VI the fluctuation is insignificant and normal.

The following tables supply interesting information and comparisons between the figures relating to reported crime as a whole and the more serious forms of offences dealt with by the Police in particular:—

Reported Crime as a whole.

1904, 32,921; 1905, 34,084; 1906, 33,022; 1907, 29,617; 1908, 33,646.

More Serious Offences.

	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
(1) Murder and attempts at Murder and Culpable Homicide ...	519	500	520	514	599
(2) Dacoity and preparation therefor ...	222	267	231	222	237
(3) Robbery ...	616	678	694	662	669
(4) Lurking House Trespass with intent to commit an offence ...	5,644	5,889	5,952	5,900	7,146
(5) Cattle Thefts ...	4,043	4,172	3,983	3,409	3,154
(6) Ordinary Thefts ...	9,981	11,237	11,218	9,542	11,839

The crime shown in the latter table for 1908 is distributed over the Divisions and Railways in the Presidency as under:—

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Northern Division ...	135	32	78	1,352	131	1,758
Central Division ...	159	87	316	2,238	321	3,975
Southern Division ...	141	88	146	1,175	142	1,790
Sind ...	163	26	118	2,301	2,559	2,705
Railways ...	1	4	11	80	1	1,611

The most noteworthy features that the above figures indicate are reported dacoities, and robberies have fluctuated but slightly during the past five years; homicides and attempts have noticeably increased during the year under review; cattle thefts have been less frequent to an appreciable extent and show a marked tendency to decline, while burglaries and ordinary thefts, especially the former, appear to be steadily on the increase and have this year, as compared with the last, jumped up considerably.

As the figures here dealt with relate to reported crime, which includes false as well as mistaken complaints, I reserve further comment on the rise and fall of crime and criminal complaints for the paragraphs dealing with true cases and those struck off, which come later.

7. Cases for disposal, including those pending at the beginning of the year, totalled 38,619 as against 33,588 in the previous year and all but 566, in which investigation was refused by the Police, remained for investigation.

Police cases for disposal.

Of the 38,619 cases for disposal, 35,532 fell under the Indian Penal Code and 3,087 under Class VI, as against 30,686 and 2,902, respectively, in the previous year. 5,744 of the Indian Penal Code cases are returned by the Northern Division, 10,693 by the Central Division, 5,420 from the Southern Division, 11,563 from Sind and 2,112 from Railways. The number under Class VI is distributed as under :—

Northern Division, 743; Central Division 631; Southern Division, 321; Sind, 529; Railways 863.

Taking Indian Penal Code cases alone and comparing them with those for the previous year, there has been a general rise throughout the Presidency, most marked in the Central Division and in Sind, which contribute no less than 1,694 and 1,813, respectively, to the general increase.

Comparing the number of complaints (566) in which investigation was refused by the Police with the number (299) so dealt with in 1907 and the corresponding figures for previous years, there is no room for doubt that steady improvement has set in in the matter of applying the provisions of section 157(b) of the Criminal Procedure Code and that Police station officers are slowly but surely advancing in the right direction and are being judiciously encouraged to exercise the discretion allowed them by law in respect to refusal to investigate the many mistaken and false complaints that, for one reason and another, are brought to them for disposal. In this connection it will perhaps not be out of place here to state that the suggestion thrown out in paragraph 6 of my Administration Report for 1907 having met with the approval of Government, steps are now being taken on the orders contained in Government Resolution in the Judicial Department No. 3577, dated the 24th June 1909, to give it practical shape by drawing up a set of simple rules for the guidance of officers in charge of Police stations, on the working of section 157(b), Criminal Procedure Code. Thus, while burking of complaints will be most strictly guarded against and correct registration insisted on, promptitude and efficiency in the disposal of true crime will, I have no doubt, result, and false and mistaken complaints, exaggerated and coloured for the occasion, be discouraged.

8. Cases struck off during the year under report numbered 11,196, as against 10,202 in the previous year; of these 10,823 were under the Indian Penal Code and 373 under Class VI as against 9,810 and 392 respectively in the preceding year.

Police cases struck off.

The Central Division contributes the largest number of cases (3,805); it is followed by Sind, the Southern Division, the Northern Division and the Railways in the order given with 3,082, 2,107, 1,684, and 518 cases, respectively. Compared with the previous year's figures, there is a rise in the number of cases struck off in all Divisions except the Southern Division, also on Railways; in the Southern Division there is an insignificant decline of 7 cases.

Though actually, because of the rise in the total number of complaints received for disposal, cases struck off have been more numerous in 1908 than in the previous year, proportionately to all crime for disposal, the ratio has dropped from—

34·87 in 1904, 35·35 in 1905, 32·84 in 1906 and 30·37 in 1907 to 28·99 in 1908.

The decline is not great, but it is steady and, taken in conjunction with the improvement referred to above that is noticeable in the use of section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code, looks hopeful, I think, of continuing.

But, as remarked last year, it is, in my opinion, the incorrect classification as not true and not maliciously false, of a large number of true complaints of crime that after trial end in acquittal and discharge because the charge does not happen to be brought home to the particular accused tried, that is entirely responsible for the high percentage of struck off cases. Improvement in this direction can be brought about only by special instructions for the guidance of Magistrates.

9. During 1908, 1,258 maliciously false complaints have been returned as against 1,046 in the previous year, the rise of 212 corresponding to the increase in the number of complaints for disposal. Their distribution is as under:—

Maliciously false cases.

From the Northern Division 157, Central Division 439, Southern Division 176, Sind 469, Railways 17.

Compared with the previous year's returns, there has been an appreciable addition of 104 cases in Sind.

On the number of complaints for disposal, the ratio of those classed as maliciously false stands in the territorial Divisions of the Presidency and on Railways as under:—

Northern Division 2·4; Central Division 3·8; Southern Division 3·06; Sind 3·8; Railways ·57, the ratio for the whole Presidency being 3·25 as against 3·11 in the previous year.

Sanction to prosecute the authors of false complaints was accorded in the Presidency Proper in 385 cases as against 298 in 1907, in 42 by Magistrates and in 343 by Superintendents of Police, as against 76 and 222 respectively in the preceding year. In 351 cases prosecution was undertaken and convictions were obtained in 109 only. In Sind, proceedings were instituted in 65 out of 469 cases and of these 19 only resulted in conviction. The Commissioner in Sind considers these results to be satisfactory.

The District Magistrate, Hyderabad, Mr. Sale, states:—

“I do not think Magistrates always do all they can in setting the machinery in motion when evidence produced before them shows that the complainant has preferred a false charge”

and in this expression of opinion I concur.

10. The provisions of section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code were made use of in 115 cases in the year under report as against 117 in the previous year. As during last year, so again this, the largest number (63) is returned by Sind; the Northern Division yields 17, the Central Division 29, the Southern Division 6 and Railways *nil*. The Police have orders to remind Courts of the provisions of section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, in all cases disposed of by trial and classed as not true and not maliciously false, in order that, should the circumstances warrant it and the Courts are so disposed, they may make use of section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, in respect to frivolous and vexatious complaints. But notwithstanding this, the disinclination to make use of this section of the law is apparent from the insignificant number of cases in which compensation is awarded compared with the large number classed as untrue after trial.

There appears to be a tendency in some places to reserve the provisions of section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, for complaints classed as *maliciously false*; for such, however, the section hardly appears appropriate.

In Sind, out of 63 vexatious complaints to which section 250 was applied, Hyderabad returned 33. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind in

his report makes mention of the fact that the District Magistrates of Hyderabad, Sukkur and Thar and Parkar "think section 250 has not been made use of as it should have been."

11. The total number of cases under "All Classes" remaining undetected during the year under report was 10,029 as against Undetected Police cases. 7,628 in 1907. The proportion of undetected to true crime disposed of stood at 44·5 per cent. against 41·04 in the preceding year and 38 per cent. in 1906. The high proportion of undetected cases of true crime is a matter which calls for the earnest and sustained personal attention of all Superintendents; it is the blot, in my opinion, on the returns for 1908 relating to the working of the Police. Failure to detect crime emboldens criminals and is therefore an important contributory cause to a rise in crime.

In the Southern Division only is any improvement noticeable this year and even here the progress is but slight: everywhere else the figures point to deterioration.

For the whole Presidency the percentage works out to 49·8 in Indian Penal Code cases as against 46·6 in 1907 and 2·8 in Class VI cases as against 1·5 in the previous year and in "All Classes" the proportion of undetected crime to true cases disposed of, stands, in round figures, as under in the different Divisions and on Railways:—

			Northern Division.	Central Division.	Southern Division.	Sind.	Railways in the Presidency.
1907	...	...	26	39	41	52	31
1908	...	...	36	42	59	53	41

In respect to Sind alone and in Indian Penal Code cases only, the ratio of undetected to true cases disposed of is, during the year under notice, in Districts 57 per cent.; on Railways, 59 per cent.

The Commissioner, Northern Division, in discussing the figures of undetected crime, remarks:—

"The result is certainly unsatisfactory, and is probably to be accounted for not by one but by several considerations * * * * From Ahmedabad comes the explanation that cases have to be disposed of one way or the other without delay and that in order to clear them off the register they are hurriedly classed as undetected but frequently with the hope that they may be detected in time. Much more serious is the explanation which points to discontent with prospects, the poorness of recruiting material at the wages now offered and deterioration of the morale of the force as the reasons for pronounced lack of detective ability."

The Commissioner, Central Division, states that the increase in the number of undetected cases in his Division, was confined almost entirely to the Districts of Násik and Poona: abnormal conditions were the Sinhvast Fair in the former district; in the latter the picketting movement and ferment caused by the anarchical outbreak in Bengal, both of which tended to divert the energies of the Police from the investigation of ordinary crime.

Further on, frequent changes among Sub-Inspectors and the posting of inexperienced men to responsible charges are also referred to in this connection.

To some extent it is inevitable that, during a process of re-organization, additions and alterations in excess of the ordinary among the personnel of a force are unavoidable notwithstanding that every effort is made to reduce these to a minimum, while, in respect to the complaint of inexperienced Sub-Inspectors, this drawback is inherent to the system of recruiting Sub-Inspectors from outside the ranks of the Police and will have to be reckoned with so long as direct nominees through the Training School are gaining practical experience and knowledge on active duty in the stations.

I must however explain that Probationary Sub-Inspectors from the Training School, and particularly those who have had no former Police experience, are not posted to the independent charge of a station; on passing out of the

school they are appointed on probation and posted to stations in charge of experienced and senior officers to assist in the work of the station and learn their duties and responsibilities.

The Commissioner, Southern Division, regards the figures for his Division as unsatisfactory and agrees with the opinions of the District Superintendents of Police, Kolába and Ratnágiri, that in these coast districts the Police obtain very little help from the Village Police and the public in general and that most of the undetected cases are brought by complainants with a view to prove possession to immovable property as a preliminary to civil litigation. Apathy of the public in respect to assisting the Police is of course nothing new; it has always to be reckoned with. The next cause assigned appears to me to explain a rise in cases struck off rather than in true crimes undetected.

The Sind Commissioner remarks that nearly 57 per cent. of the true Indian Penal Code crime in Sind remained undetected and that "not much improvement can be expected until the Police force is re-organized when it will be possible to obtain much better material for the lower grades and to recruit Sub-Inspectors at least up to the number required for minimum efficiency." He is further of opinion that, in respect to the prevention and detection of crime in Karáchi, the conditions are exceptional and that no marked improvement "can be expected until the Superintendent is given an additional Assistant Superintendent of Police to relieve him of a portion of his touring duties, thus enabling him to devote more personal attention to the Police work of the town of Karáchi"

Of the increase of 373 in the number of undetected cases on Presidency Railways, the G. I. P. alone contributed 260. Coinciding as this rise does with the abolition, at the instance of the Traffic Authorities, of the system of Police "checking" of wagons and the reduction, under a misunderstanding, of the 88 Policemen who were employed on this and other preventive and detective duties, it is, I think, a fair conclusion to draw that the rise of crime and failure to detect more offences may to some extent be due to the abolition of "checking" and reduction of a considerable body of Police. Since the close of the year the Police force has been brought up to the original strength prior to the reduction of the 88 men referred to above and I trust that on the G. I. P. the returns for 1909 will, in consequence, show better results.

Coming to details regarding the more important forms of crime it is in the detection of dacoities and robberies and burglaries that failure is most noticeable; in dealing with homicides and attempts and thefts of all kinds there is less cause for disappointment. In the mofussil as compared with cities, the Police have many difficulties to contend with and the conditions are often unfavourable to the detection of crime; these are well known to, and are appreciated by, experienced district officers. Nevertheless the Police ought to be able to do better than they have done this year and will, I feel confident, show better results with the improvement in their pay and prospects which Government have recently sanctioned.

12. Although during the year under review cognizable crime for disposal Pending Police Cases. has increased by 5,031 cases, the number pending at the close of the year has not advanced proportionately, the excess over the figures for the preceding year being 83 cases only. The improvement during 1908 in respect to pending cases, though slight, is welcome, and 12·4 per cent. out of a large volume of cases pending, many of which are with Magistrates under trial and awaiting final orders and in most of which investigation could not have been completed before the close of the year, is certainly not large and justifies the conclusion that investigations are not allowed to drag. The total number of cases either under investigation by the Police or with Magistrates is 4,824 as against 4,741 in 1907. The proportion of cases pending to cases for disposal stands as under for 1908 :—

For the Presidency 12·4; Northern Division 12·5; Central Division 11·7; Southern Division 11·6; Sind 14·4; Presidency Railways 8·6.

13. Deducting cases "struck off", real cognizable crime under "All Classes" totalled during 1908, 22,517 cases as against 18,584 in 1907; of these 19,965 were under the Indian Penal Code and 2,552 under Class VI, as compared with 16,270 and 2,314, respectively, in the year before. There was thus a rise, distributed over the entire Presidency, of 3,933 cases of true crime dealt with by the Police in the year under report. Under the Indian Penal Code real crime rose by 3,695 cases and under class VI by 238. This general increase runs through all classes but is most marked (2,113 cases) in Class V minor offences against property. Under Class III, serious offences against person and property or against property only, there is a rise of 1,548 cases.

True murders numbered 275 as against 234 in the previous year, Sind returning the largest contribution (91) as against 77 in 1907. The Central Division is responsible for the largest increase in the Presidency Proper, namely, 23 cases, while there is a drop of 5 in the Northern Division. There was no murder on any of the Railways.

Dacoities amounted to 136 as against 165 in the preceding year, the largest number having occurred in the Central and Southern Divisions, namely, 70 and 60 as against 65 and 64, respectively, in 1907. Except in the Southern Division, there is an all round rise, which is most marked in the Northern Division, where the dacoities, though not numerous, stood at 25 as against 10 in 1907. There were 5 dacoities on Railways.

True robberies totalled 359 or 50 more than in the previous year. The increase is divided between the Northern Division and Sind where the figures stand at 12 and 22, respectively. Of the total number of true robberies, nearly one-half is returned by the Central Division alone (158). Real burglaries rose from 4,478 in 1907 to 5,687 in the year under report showing an increase of 1,209, or 27 per cent. on the previous year's figures.

The increase is distributed as under :—

Northern Division 298; Central Division 312; Southern Division 223; Sind 345; Railways 31.

Coming next to true thefts, these have increased by 1,882, the figures being 9,959 as against 8,077 in 1907. The increase is most noticeable in the Central Division, Sind and on Railways, the numbers being 644, 752 and 421, respectively. It is satisfactory to notice that more cases of receiving stolen property have come to light but in view of the fact that there were 5,000 more cases for disposal during the year of report, and that receivers must therefore have been busier, the rise in this form of crime should certainly have been larger in response to greater Police activity; but the increase is not striking—only 35 cases.

Of the 1,264 true cases of theft on the Railways in the Presidency proper, 865 were from Stations and Goods Sheds, 271 from running trains and 128 from passengers, as against 526, 189 and 128 respectively in 1907.

The rise of true crime under Indian Penal Code cases in the Northern Division is ascribed, in some degree, to partial failure of the monsoon for the last three years and partly to the growing town of Ahmedabad and Petha Bándra in the Thána District being inadequately policed. Everywhere in the Central Division except in the Sátára and Sholápur Districts there has been an increase—most marked in the Násik and Poona Districts. In the Násik District it is put down to prevailing scarcity and the opportunities afforded by the Sinhvast Fair which, lasting half the year, attracted crowds of pilgrims and foreign criminals. In the Poona District it is attributed to better reporting and in some measure to plague which however, as the Commissioner points out, is not a novel condition. The high proportion of undetected cases is, in the opinion of the District Magistrate, Poona, one of the main reasons for the rise of crime in that District. The Southern Division returns the smallest increase in crime, 121 cases, and this the Commissioner states is "partly due to the influx of criminal gangs from Districts surrounding Dhárwár and partly to the scarcity that prevailed in certain portions of that District at the close of the year."

In Sind the rise is most noticeable in the Karáchi District and the Commissioner in Sind is disposed to ascribe it to two causes (1) a sporadic outbreak of crime in the town of Karáchi; and (2) better registration of crime generally.

To these may, I think, be added a further explanation for the swollen figures, namely, the inclusion in the crime returns for Sind of the statistics of the North-Western and Jodhpur-Bikánir Railways.

The Commissioner in Sind is further of opinion that—

“Most of the dacoities reported during the year were dacoities in name. None of them were characterized, as was the case in most of those in the previous year, by deliberate organization and readiness to resort to extremities in the face of opposition. On the contrary, they were for the most part mere cowardly attempts to intimidate defenceless persons which collapsed at the first show of resistance.”

On the Presidency Railways, the Sinvhast Fair and the increased traffic attracted thereby coupled with the abolition on the G. I. P. Railway of the checking system and a large number of the sanctioned force of Police, already referred to above, are no doubt responsible for some augmentation in crime. Nevertheless the Railway figures are sufficiently suggestive as indicating the need for more efficient preventive measures in the direction of guarding trains, shadowing suspects and marking down criminals and the urgent need for the introduction of the re-organization which, it is hoped, will come about during the current year. The imposition of an additional Police force in the Anand Police Station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway to keep the Dharalas in check had a most salutary effect.

The general increase in crime that has taken place I would put down briefly to the following causes:—The want of success in detection; to some extent, perhaps, to better recording; to the Sinvhast, lasting half the year, in Nasik which took people away from home (often leaving house and property unguarded) and attracted thieves and pickpockets; and to the fact that, to a considerable extent, in some Districts, the time and energies of the Police have, to an appreciable extent, been diverted from ordinary crime by the wave of sedition which has spread over the country and the political situation generally.

14. Coming to the work of the Police before the Courts, it was, on the whole, more successful than in the previous year. Police cases decided by Trial. Out of 11,922 true cases disposed of by trial, 10,706 ended in conviction as against 10,657 and 9,499 respectively giving a percentage of 89·8 as against 89·1 in the year 1907. But the figures given above do not include complaints classed as not true, *i. e.*, excluded, after trial.

Under the Indian Penal Code the ratio of convictions was 87·7 as against 86·8 in 1907. Under Class VI the percentage was the same in both years, *viz.*, 97·5. Owing to a rise in the number of cases undetected during the year under report, the proportion of cases convicted to the true cases disposed of has further dropped to 47·5 from 51·1 in 1907 and 54 in 1906. Except under Class III, the Police on the whole obtained a larger measure of success in cases decided by trial during 1908 than in the previous year.

The Commissioner, Southern Division, in commenting on the District figures dealing with results before Courts, observes that “the figures seem highly satisfactory but they are not altogether trustworthy.”

Descending to details, out of 275 true cases of murder 188 were brought to trial; in 128, or 68 per cent. (against 55·4 per cent. in 1907) of these, convictions were obtained. The Central Division has again returned the highest percentage of convictions, *viz.*, 83, and the Southern Division the lowest, 41. Compared with the last year's results, those of the year under report show decided improvement.

In respect to dacoities the Police have everywhere done better than in the previous year. The best results were obtained in the Central Division and Sind where the percentages of convictions to cases tried stand respectively at 87·1 and 75, as against 64 and 39 in 1907.

There was one case on the Railways which ended in conviction. For the entire Presidency, the percentage of convictions to cases tried has risen from 53 in 1907 to 75 in the year of report.

Under robberies 172 cases were tried with 147 convictions as against 154 and 126 respectively, giving a percentage of 85·4 against 81·8 in the previous year. The Northern Division, Southern Division and Sind have done better and well, the ratios of conviction being 93·7, 91·7 and 82·9 as against 81·8, 69·6 and 70·8 respectively in 1907. In the Central Division the percentage has fallen by 10 per cent.

In respect to burglaries, there were in all 5,687 true cases and of these 1,472 only were brought to trial, 1,311 ending in conviction. The ratio of convictions remains stationary, *viz.* 89. Judging the Divisions separately, no perceptible improvement is noticeable, except in the Southern Division where convictions increased by 5 per cent.

Under thefts—cattle and ordinary—the ratio of cases convicted to tried has risen from 91·8 to 93 and improvement is noticeable throughout the Presidency, more especially in the Southern Division.

Under the head “receiving stolen property” the total number of true cases was 451 as against 416 in 1907. Convictions were secured in 397 out of 418 cases brought before Courts, giving a percentage of 95 as against 91·6 in 1907.

If the ratio of cases detected and prosecuted to conviction to true cases disposed of is the surest test of Police efficiency in dealing with true crime, the following figures read with those given above relating to undetected crime are suggestive and somewhat disquieting :—

	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Ratio of cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of ...	64·	62·9	64·2	55·4	54·13	50·7	47·5

It is possible, however, as Government have suggested in their Resolution on last year's Annual Police Report, that the falling percentage may be due to more correct classification by Magistrates; it is to be hoped though that the pendulum will commence to swing back soon and these percentages show a tendency to rise.

15. Altogether 709 cases were committed to the Sessions Courts, of which trial was completed in 612 as against 799 and 708 respectively in 1907. Convictions were secured in 451 as against 474 cases, giving a percentage of 73·69 as against 67 in the preceding year. The improvement is marked and the results may be, I think, regarded as, on the whole, satisfactory.

16. The following information regarding infanticide is furnished as required by Government Resolution in the Judicial Department, No. 2486, dated the 26th April 1907 :—

Infanticide.

12 cases are returned for the year of report as against 16 in 1907—7* in the Central Division, 4† in Sind and 1‡ in the Northern Division. But the 4 cases from Sind are apparently either cases of concealment of birth or of causing miscarriage—not infanticide, since in no case was there anything to show an infant was born alive, still less murdered and in each of the 4 cases conviction was either under Section 318 or 312, Indian Penal Code.

* 5 in Ahmednagar.
1 in Sátára.
1 in Sholápur.

† 4 in Thar and Párkár.

‡ 1 in Broach.

The Commissioner, Central Division, states that in all the 7 cases in his Division, convictions were obtained and adds that “the infants killed were illegitimate in all cases except the one in Sátára where the mother is reported to have thrown her child into a stream in despair”. In the one case at Broach the child's mother died in the Civil Hospital before she could be tried.

17. Including pending cases, offences under special and local laws dealt with by the Police numbered practically the same as in the previous year, *i. e.*, 2,669 against 2,666. Of the 2,669 offences, 2,166 were brought to trial and

2,120 ended in conviction as against 1,946 and 1,910 respectively in the year 1907. The ratio of cases convicted to cases tried was 97·8 as against 98·1 in 1907.

The Commissioner, Northern Division, commenting on a decline in the number of cases under Class VI, states : " Much of the improvement is due to a decline in cases under the Excise Laws which is presumably a result of the revision of the Excise Police Force." The Commissioner, Southern Division, describes the work of the Police in dealing with offences under special Acts as "satisfactory."

18. True cases disposed of by Magistrates without the intervention of the Police during the year under report totalled 7,276 as against 7,804 in 1907; 2,993 ended in conviction, the percentage of convicted to tried being 41 against 46 in 1907. There was a drop throughout the Presidency, except in the Northern Division, in the number of true direct cases. The fall (370 cases) was most marked in the Southern Division.

The Commissioner, Northern Division, does not consider the results in direct cases to be "eminently satisfactory," in so much as "57 per cent. of the cases taken up by Magistrates and which they should not have taken up without preliminary enquiry resulted in the acquittal or discharge of the persons brought to Court as accused persons."

The Commissioner, Southern Division, observes :— "The percentages of cases and of persons in the Indian Penal Code cases compare favourably with those of last year. They are still very low which is apparently due to a certain extent to the failure of Magistrates to examine complaints carefully before issuing process."

Statement A—Part II.

19. With nearly 5,000 more cases handled, the total number of persons arrested by the Police *suo motu* during the year of report advanced from 24,922 to 27,467. The increase runs through the returns for all territorial Divisions and Railways but is most noticeable in Sind and the Central Division. Persons released without being brought to trial numbered 617 or 2·2 of those arrested as against 563 and the same proportion in 1907. Persons for disposal including those pending at the beginning of the year were 30,715 as against 27,526 in 1907. Of these, 26,141 were actually placed on trial and 15,554 were convicted. The ratio of persons tried to persons for disposal stands at 85·1 against 84·7 and of persons convicted to persons tried at 59·5 as against 58·7. Improvements in the percentages, though slight, run through all the returns.

Under the Indian Penal Code the percentage for the Presidency works out to 55·4 against 54·2; under Class VI it has risen from 81·4 to 86·1. The total number of persons tried for murders and cognate offences was 908 against 660 in the preceding year and 41·4 per cent., as against 38·8 per cent., of these were convicted. In the Northern Division the percentage has gone up remarkably from 36·9 to 65·5 while it has fallen in Sind from 45·6 to 38. Elsewhere some slight improvement is noticeable. For dacoity, 473 persons were tried as against 523 in 1907 and the ratio of convictions has advanced from 33 to 53. The results are satisfactory throughout, especially so in the Northern and Central Divisions, where the proportion has increased from 20·4 and 44·9 to 49·4 and 71 respectively. In connection with robberies, 533 persons were brought to trial, of whom 253 were convicted, giving a percentage of 47·4 against 54·4 in the preceding year. The only Division in which there has been any deterioration is the Central, where the ratio of convicted to tried dropped from 65 to 41·4.

3,042 persons were prosecuted for burglaries against 2,585 in 1,907, and of these 2,021 were convicted, the percentage of success increasing from 62·2 to 66·4. It is only on Railways that a drop in this percentage has occurred from 90 to 50.

On charges of theft 9,193 persons were tried during 1908 against 8,036 in 1907 and 6,459 were convicted. These figures yield a percentage of 70·2 against 67·1. No very marked variation is noticeable in the different Divisions and on Railways.

For receiving stolen property 848 persons were tried and 536 convicted. The percentage of convictions is thus 63·2 as against 60·7 in 1907. The results in the Northern Division and Sind were not satisfactory : elsewhere there has been improvement.

Regarding persons concerned in Sessions cases, the results vary from district to district considerably, but on the whole have been satisfactory and call for no special notice.

Statement B—Part I.

20. Concurrently with a rise in cognizable crime, non-cognizable reported crime has further advanced during the year under report from 66,641 to 68,576 cases. The rise is noticeable everywhere but is most marked in Sind and the Northern Division.

Cases for disposal amounted to 72,526 as against 71,358 in the previous year, and of these 20,963 as against 20,927 were under the one head "Voluntarily causing hurt". In 26,507 cases, as against 24,995, convictions were obtained, giving a percentage of 36·5 against 35 in 1907. In Sind the rise in the number of cases was 969.

Statement B—Part II.

21. 125,098 persons concerned in non-cognizable cases appeared before Courts as against 123,539 in the previous year. Of these 60,237 were tried and 31,425 convicted, giving a percentage of 52 as against 55. The number of persons discharged, after appearance, without trial was 6,349 as against 10,131 in 1907, the largest number (2,005) again being in the Northern Division; 5,163 undertrials, as against 5,689 in 1907, remained at the close of the year.

Statement C.

22. The value of the property stolen during the year under review in connection with cognizable crime was Rs. 17,00,287 as against Rs. 12,74,759 in the previous year showing a net increase of Rs. 4,25,528. To this increase the Northern Division is the chief contributor (with no less than Rs. 2,87,773 or 67 per cent.) and is followed by Sind. Next to the Northern Division, the Central Division returns the largest amount of stolen property which is valued at Rs. 4,44,519. In the Southern Division and on Railways less property has been lost than in any of the territorial Divisions. The value of property restored for the whole Presidency amounted to Rs. 7,65,022 as against Rs. 3,92,067 in 1907 giving a percentage of 45 as against 30·7 in the previous year.

In the Northern Division the percentage of property recovered rose from 28·53 in 1907 to 65 in the year of report. In the Central Division the rise has been 6 per cent. and in the Southern Division nearly 19 per cent. In Sind the ratio has dropped from 35·72 to 28·54. On Railways there is a rise of one per cent. only.*

The improvement during 1908 in respect to recovery of stolen property is substantial and creditable to Police; the figures are more or less up everywhere except in Sind.

As bearing out the remarks in paragraph 21 of my Annual Police Report for 1907 it is interesting to note that recoveries this year have been appreciably improved by success in two heavy cases, one in Amedabad and one in Bijapur in which Rs. 3,16,383 were stolen and Rs. 3,15,883 recovered.

Preventive Action.

23. Under the Provisions of Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, the Police have not been so active this year. 4,417 bad characters were proceeded against during the year under report as against 5,503 in 1907. Nearly 63 per cent. of these were required to furnish security as against 61 per cent. in the previous year. 1,096 furnished security, 247 were

released on agreement under Regulation XII of 1827 and 1,428 went to jail in default. Thus, with a drop in the quantity of work done, there has been some improvement in the quality. The fall in the number of persons proceeded against is most marked in the Northern Division and in Sind. The subjoined table furnishes detailed information in respect to action taken under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and Regulation XII of 1827 :—

Division.	Total number of persons proceeded against.	Number ordered to furnish security.	Number who furnished security.	Number released on agreement under Regulation XII of 1827.	Number who went to jail in default of security.	Percentage of persons from whom security was demanded.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Northern Division ...	1,176	787	530	40	217	66·9
Central Division ...	915	665	206	61	398	72·6
Southern Division ...	556	373	123	130	120	67
Sind ...	1,590	782	227	9	546	49·1
Railways ...	180	164	10	7	147	91·1
Total ...	4,417	2,771	1,096	247	1,428	62·7

In the Southern Division the drop in the number of persons proceeded against is to some extent accounted for by the fact that one Sub-Divisional Magistrate in Belgaum declines to hear security proceedings during the rains as trouble is thereby caused to witnesses. The District Superintendent of Police complains of this but the District Magistrate and the Commissioner hold to the view that such cases should, ordinarily be sent up for trial when the Magistrate with jurisdiction is in the taluka in which the witnesses reside.

The Commissioner in Sind is of opinion that the number of cases tried under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, is sufficient and the remarkable decrease in crime in the Hyderabad District is ascribed by him to the result of the action taken under that Chapter during the last two years.

Habitual Offenders.

24. During the year under report 2,381 persons out of the 15,554 convicted were identified as having been previously convicted and 1,031 were classed as habituals against 2,098, 13,713 and 933, respectively, in the previous year.

The Criminal Investigation Branch.

25. The Criminal Investigation Branch of my office and the Finger Print Bureau are under the immediate control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Railways and Criminal Investigation. The office of Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Railways and Criminal Investigation was held by Sir E. C. Cox, Bart., for about 7½ months and thereafter by Mr. C. A. B. Beatty; associated with them were Messrs. Gadney and Griffith as Personal Assistants, the former for about 7 months and the latter for the remaining period.

The strength of the Criminal Investigation Branch was, under the authority of Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 5584, dated the 21st October 1908, increased by 2 Inspectors and 3 Sub-Inspectors and consisted at the close of the year of 9 Inspectors, 12 Sub-Inspectors, 20 Head Constables, 20 Constables, 1 Confidential Clerk.

Of these 1 Inspector, 2 Sub-Inspectors and 5 Head Constables are attached to the Finger Print Bureau.

An additional appointment of Special Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Railways and Criminal Investigation was also created under the authority of Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 6613, dated the 15th December 1908, and my Assistant, Mr. Guider, was appointed to fill the post.

Most of the work performed by the Department during the year was in connection with enquiries arising out of political matters and kept the staff very busy throughout. Criminal investigation work was not, however, neglected, but more could and would have been possible if the Department had been less busy with important political enquiries which absorbed most of their time and resources. It is not possible in an Annual Report to convey any adequate idea of the extent and nature of the work which this sort of enquiry entailed nor is it desirable to go into detail. Suffice it to say that the work was onerous as it was delicate and had to be conducted in the face of numerous difficulties and obstacles.

The staff was engaged on enquiries initiated in the Criminal Investigation Branch or undertaken at the request of the local officers in various parts of the Presidency as well as in other Provinces.

Assistance was rendered to the Local Police in the investigation of 28 cases under the Penal Code of which 7 were detected, 3 were pending at the close of the year, 15 were dropped and 3 were not detected. In connection with these cases 32 persons were arrested of whom 6 were convicted, 7 discharged and 19 were pending trial at the close of the year.

Special measures were employed by the branch to identify and trace foreign criminals and wandering criminal gangs, and considerable success was achieved in tracing members of different criminal tribes and castes such as Waghris, Bhamptas, Telange Dhangars, Sansis, Bauriahs, Minas, Chandrebehdis, Oudhias, Pathaus and Kaikadis. In all 102 persons were marked down and arrested of whom 79 were convicted, 22 were discharged and one was pending trial at the close of the year.

Enquiries regarding the manufacture of counterfeit coins were steadily continued during the year.

The branch also took up 175 confidential enquiries of a miscellaneous nature and the year was a very busy one owing chiefly to enquiries connected with political unrest. Important trials took place and many suspects and dangerous persons had to be watched, shadowed or traced. This work increased to such an extent that it was found necessary to apply to Government for an increase to the staff, which was sanctioned.

Among the more important criminal cases taken up by the Criminal Investigation Branch the following may be mentioned.

B. B. & C. I. Railway—Grant Road—Theft Case :—

Rs. 4,213 in currency notes and cash were stolen from a safe in the Goods shed of the Grant Road Railway Station of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway in Bombay. The Railway Police made a lengthy and searching enquiry but, failing to obtain any clue, invoked the aid of the Criminal Investigation Department. Inspector Navroji Gustadji was deputed to take up the case and with the assistance of the Railway Police succeeded in detecting the offenders. The case was cleverly detected and the accused were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment while 4 others who had assisted in disposing of portions of the property were also suitably punished. The Presidency Trying Magistrate complimented Inspector Navroji on his successful investigation of the case.

Kolhápur Bomb Case :—

In the month of July 1908 placards were found posted in different places at Kolhápur, explaining the process of making bombs. About the same time a theft of acids was reported from the High School in Kolhápur. The Political Agent, Kolhápur, at the request of the Darbár, applied for the aid of the Criminal Investigation Department and Inspector M. T. Kamte with other subordinate officers were deputed to assist the State Police in the enquiries. The result of the investigation was that in all 10 persons were arrested and sent up in 3 cases and committed to the Sessions where they were awaiting trial at the end of the year since the close of which they have been convicted.

Takari Will Forgery Case :—

At the request of the District Magistrate, Sátára, Inspector G. K. Deshpande of the Criminal Investigation Department was deputed to investigate an intricate case of a forged will at Takari in the Válva Táluka. The facts of the case in brief are as follows :—

A man named Bala died without issue on 18th October 1904. His surviving heirs were his mother and his widowed wife. By deceased's will the widow was to get only a 'bigha' of land and no more. All the other property was to go to the mother in her life-time and after her death it was to go to her two daughters. The will was deemed to be suspicious and the Sub-Judge decreed that the property should be restored to the plaintiff and wrote to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate to take proceedings against certain persons. Inspector Deshpande proved that the will presented to the Sub-Judge was a forged one and he also traced a copy of another will supposed to have been made on the day Bala died and presented to a pleader at Sátára for obtaining probate. Six accused were arrested in connection with this case and were committed to the Sessions on 19th December 1908. The case was pending trial at the close of the year, but subsequently ended in the conviction of all the accused. The case was a difficult one, cleverly handled and detected by the Police.

J. Ramchandra Abasaheb's Case :—

J. Ramchandra Abasaheb, a notorious and clever swindler and cheat lived at Margao in Goa territory for nearly 3 or 4 years. He carried on a systematic swindle by sending out prospectuses regarding an institution which practically did not exist, representing that all sorts of industries were carried on in it and that various arts could also be taught. He deceived many persons who were duped by the prospectuses and sent money to Abasaheb, the receipt of which was not even acknowledged. He also appealed to Political agitators who, buoyed by the hope of learning something they might turn to good account in the campaign against Government, entered into negotiations with Abasaheb Ramchandra only to find the man was nothing more than a vulgar cheat. The Portuguese Authorities having deported him with all his papers he was arrested in British territory, his effects attached and he was proceeded against under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, before the District Magistrate of Poona, who ordered Abasaheb to furnish security himself in the sum of Rs. 1,500 with two securities for a like amount or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one year. Inspector B. B. Gudi did admirable work in this long and somewhat intricate case and was mainly responsible for its successful issue. Abasaheb failed to furnish the security and went to Jail. On an examination of his papers, it was discovered that he was a very determined swindler with 5 previous convictions for cheating on record against him. He has duped persons practically all over India, but, owing to the expense and bother attending a prosecution and the small amount of loss experienced in each case, none of the persons cheated were willing to come long distances to institute proceedings.

Ghorpuri Murder Case :—

An old woman Laxmi Kom Maruti Teli, resident of Poona Cantonment, was brutally murdered at Ghorpuri on the 11th December 1908 by two Sowars of the 26th Cavalry the object of the crime being to obtain possession of her ornaments which were stolen after she was killed. The Poona Police applied for assistance from the Criminal Investigation Department and Sub-Inspectors Zarapker and Fazludin were deputed to assist the local Police and succeeded after a protracted and difficult investigation in tracing most of the property which had been disposed of by 2 of the accused at their native places in Hyderabad (Deccan) and Shahjehanpur in Upper India. The three accused were arrested and have been convicted since the close of the year.

26. *Finger Print Bureau (Criminal Identification Branch).*—The staff employed in the branch consisted of 1 Inspector, 2 Sub-Inspectors, 5 Head Constables, 1 Clerk and 2 Constables.

At the beginning of 1908 there were on record 79,842 slips and during the year, 5,724 new slips were received for record, making a total of 85,566. Of these, 162 slips were destroyed by reason of deaths amongst convicts and ex-convicts, leaving 85,404 slips on record at the close of the year 1908, as compared with 79,842 at the close of 1907. The number of new slips received exceeded the previous year's receipts by 876.

Of the 5,724 impression slips received for record, 125 were those of ex-convicts, as compared with 34 in the year 1907 and 255 in the year 1906. There are still 5,875 ex-convicts whose finger impressions are required for record. It is not likely that many of these will be obtained.

Of the 5,599 new slips received for record, 162 were from the City of Bombay, 4,802 from the districts and Railways of this Presidency, 153 from

Sind, 74 from other Presidencies, 262 from Native States, 88 from Agencies, 30 from Hyderabad (Deccan), 10 from the Central Bureau for Native States in Central India at Indore, 17 from the Central Bureau at Mount Abu for Rajputana and one from the Mysore Bureau. During the year 1907, 219 slips were received for record from Native States as against 262 in 1908.

During the year under report, 815 slips were sent for record and 5,347 for trace to Simla and Finger Print Bureaux of other Provinces.

There is an increase in the number of slips received for trace, the number in 1908 being 14,106 as against 11,016 in 1907. 258 slips were received for identification from Native States and 215 from the Káthiáwár, Pálanpur and Mahi Kántha Agencies.

In 1,602 cases, including 127 from other Provinces and 47 from Native States and Agencies, the antecedents of accused persons were traced as against 1,148 in the previous year. Of the 1,602 cases in which previous convictions were traced, the results of 1,541 cases have been reported and 61 cases had yet to be reported at the close of the year. In 933 cases, previous convictions were proved, and enhanced punishment was awarded in 648 cases only as against 389 in 1907. In 215 cases, the accused received lighter punishments, as against 123 in 1907, and in 52 cases the same punishment as previously awarded, the number in 1907 being 25. In all these cases the attention of the District Magistrates concerned was drawn to the apparent inadequacy of the punishments awarded.

In 429 cases, as compared with 399 in 1907, the accused were identified locally by Chief Operators, without reference to the Finger Print Bureau. Of this number 414 were traced before conviction and 15 after the accused had been convicted and admitted into Jail, as compared with 376 and 23, respectively, in the previous year.

The following table summarises the progress relating to the working of this Branch :—

Year.	No. of cards or slips received for record.	No. of cards or slips received for trace.	No. of cases traced.	Remarks.
1904	7,745	9,243	800	
1905	5,994	11,509	963	
1906	7,582	12,650	1,068	
1907	4,848	11,016	1,148	
1908	5,724	14,106	1,602	

There were in all 25 cases during the year under report in which six officers of the Finger Print Bureau were summoned to give expert evidence in Magistrates' and Superior Courts. The total number of days these officers were away from Head Quarters while engaged in these cases was 54. The results in these cases were as under :—

23 ended in conviction and 2 were dismissed. These 25 cases were tried at the following places :—

4 in Ahmednagar; 6 in Poona; 2 at Amraoti; 1 at Ahmedabad; 1 in Bombay; 5 in Násik; 1 in Thána; 2 in Dhárwár; 1 at Broach; 1 at Sholápur and 1 in Kudappah.

With respect to the Sind Finger Print Bureau, the Deputy Inspector General of Police for Sind remarks :—

"The number of finger impression slips received in the Central Finger Print Bureau for Sind at Karáchi during the year under report was 2,683 as against 3,062 in the year 1907. The grand total of impression slips on record in the Bureau is 26,820. These have been classified and arranged on their respective file boards. 512 subsequent conviction slips were received and entered during 1908 as compared with 365 in 1907.

The number of slips received for search was 3,839 as against 3,513 in 1907. Of these, 985 were traced as against 773 in the preceding year. During the year 17 officers were

instructed in the system of taking finger impressions and 2 officers were trained as experts. 412 slips of foreigners were sent to the Central Finger Print Bureau at Simla for record. The results show an improvement over last year's figures."

Criminal Classes and Influx of Suspicious Foreigners.

27. From the Northern Division, the Commissioner remarks that—

"Ahmedabad is frequently troubled by visits of more or less suspicious Patháns, Charas and Sindhis, whose movements have to be carefully watched, while Broach occasionally suffers from an influx of strangers from the neighbouring Gaikwar territory. 33 suspicious foreigners were arrested in the Kaira District and were dealt with under one or other of the provisions of the law."

In the Central Division, the Sinvast Fair attracted large numbers of suspicious foreigners to Násik, many of whom were dealt with under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code. The Commissioner states that—

"There was no serious outbreak of crime among the Bhils and Kolis * * * *
* * * In Poona, a gang of Phasepardhis and another of Mangs who had come from Kolhápúr and committed dacoities in the District, were broken up and brought to book. In Ahmednagar, a small band of Dhangars were arrested and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment on a charge of house-breaking before they could do further mischief. In the Sholápur District the Bhamptas were as usual a source of anxiety during the fairs at Pandharpur. 28 men were dealt with under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. From Sátára, 41 cases under Regulation XII of 1827 are reported, but the class of criminals against whom the proceedings were adopted is not specified."

In the Southern Division, a gang of 9 Mang Garudis was proceeded against in the Belgaum District under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and a gang of 24 Iranis passed through the Bijápur District. The District Magistrate, Bijápur, comments at length on the subject of the settlement of the Haranshikaris and Chapparband in his District and specially refers to the interest and energy Mr. Starte, I.C.S., has displayed in the matter. He gives some informing details of what has been accomplished so far, but as the subject has to my knowledge formed the basis of a special report to Government who are considering the whole question, I refrain from reproducing the District Magistrate's remarks *in extenso*.

The criminal Pathán colony of Hubli in Dhárwár has, the Commissioner states, dispersed. He adds that—

"There were no less than 134 criminal gangs in the District where the District Superintendent of Police (Mr. Dubois) paid special attention to the subject at the close of the year and they are classified as follows:—

Haranshikáris 60, Gujaráthi Bhats (Kanjars) 6, Korchas 13, Waddars 12, Lamanis 3, others 40.

Most of the Haranshikáris were brought under the Regulation of 1827 and the District Magistrate of Dhárwár states that this step enabled about 80 or 90 families of these wanderers to settle down with the approval of the higher authorities. It is true that many had done so already but their settlements were precarious and they looked upon the Regulation notice as a *Sanad*; the District Magistrate thinks that most of them continued to behave badly although they do show some respect for the property of influential folk. He is still however hopeful."

Kanara and Ratnágiri are stated to be free from criminal classes. The Commissioner continues:—

"In Kolába the criminal classes are Katkaris, Thákurs, Dongarkolis and Kaikadís. The last two, however, did not trouble the District during the year. There was no abnormal influx of suspicious foreigners."

In Sind, the Húrs, except a very few left in the Sanghar settlement, were set free during the year under report. Regulation XII of 1827 has had to be withdrawn from the Teghanis owing to some legal flaw in its application, and steps are also being taken to withdraw it from the Lohar and Jafriburdís. The Jagiranis of Rohri Táluka and the Turts and Shars of Pano Akil, Mirpur and Ubauro are reported to have been giving trouble especially on the Railways where thefts from running Goods trains have become very frequent on the line between Reti and Rohri. Means are being devised for effectually dealing with these criminal classes in consultation with the Superintendent of Police, Sind Railways.

Personal Investigation of Serious Crimes.

28. Of 1,112 cases returned as serious the scenes of 653 were visited by gazetted officers. The reasons assigned by District officers for not visiting the scenes of a larger number are mostly as under :—

Investigations reported complete ; engaged in investigation of some other offence or more important work ; case of civil nature, false, technical or trifling ; accused committed suicide or was insane ; illness of officer ; late receipts of reports of occurrence ; case first reported not serious ; and distance excessive.

The Central Division and Sind return the highest number of serious offences remaining unvisited, *viz.*, 138 and 146, respectively, out of a total of 459.

The Commissioner, Northern Division, considers the reasons given for not visiting more scenes of crime as satisfactory and the Commissioner, Southern Division, observes :—

“ Cases of omission to visit the scene of offence on the ground that the accused were arrested immediately are as many as 30 or more than one-third of the total cases not visited. It would be a good thing if District Superintendents of Police were ordered to show in future reports the number of such cases which ended in conviction.”

In his report, the Commissioner, Central Division, points out that the District Superintendent of Police, Poona, could not carry out standing orders as his “ presence at Head Quarters was required to a greater extent than in ordinary years on account of the picketting movement and other conditions. Moreover, for nearly 4 months of the year he was without an Assistant.”

The Commissioner in Sind remarks :—

“ The Deputy Inspector-General of Police is apparently satisfied with the number of visits paid by Superintendents of Police and their Assistants or Deputies to the scenes of serious crime, or at all events with the excuses given by them for their non-attendance. The Acting Commissioner however does not entirely share this view but believes that greater activity on the part of superior Police officers in respect of personal attendance and investigation might have resulted in the detection of some at least of the more serious crimes which have remained undetected. Out of 243 cases, in 92 the scenes of crime were not visited. In the greater number of instances, the reason assigned was that the accused had been arrested ; but the Commissioner has already pointed out to Superintendents that such a fact does not always dispense with the necessity for prompt personal intervention in the case. It not infrequently happens that innocent persons are arrested on *prima facie* grounds, and it requires a degree of character, judgment and intelligence rarely to be expected in subordinate Police officers, to admit the mistake, reject the erroneous theory formed at the outset and patiently pursue the correct line of investigation. The visit of a Superintendent and his personal enquiry are intended to correct such mistakes.”

I make no apology for quoting the Commissioner's remarks, with which I am in entire accord, in full, as they are so eminently sound and to the point, nor is it necessary for me to amplify the subject which has been dealt with sufficiently fully in recent annual reports—those for 1901, 1904, 1905 and 1907—and because there is no reason to suppose that officers are unaware of their duty and responsibility in the matter of personal investigation.

The Commissioners' reports are silent as to whether any, and, if so, how many, cases were investigated during the year, in the manner laid down in rule 4, pages 322 and 323 of the Police Manual. But the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind mentions the fact that Mr. Manley, Assistant Superintendent of Police in Karachi, has investigated three cases, apparently in the manner required by the orders of Government quoted above.

Statement D.

29. The entire Police force of the Presidency, inclusive of Railways, and
 Strength of the Police. Sind, now stands at 22,798 officers and men, showing
 a net increase of 729 men as compared with the
 previous year's strength. Sind alone accounts for an increase of 623 units
 inclusive of 326 transferred to the Bombay Presidency from the Punjab with

the Sind Railways. The balance of 106 units was distributed over the Presidency Proper. During the year under report, 7 Deputy Superintendents of Police, 15 Inspectors, 115 Sub-Inspectors, 3 Sergeants and 588 rank and file were added to the force in connection with reorganization and most of the latter went to Sind. In the Southern Division, an addition of 1 European Inspector, 3 Head Constables and 16 Constables was made to the Dhárwár District for the Kabulayatkatti Gold Fields.

In addition to the sanctioned strength, temporary additions to the force (so far as I can gather from the Divisional reports) aggregating 571 officers and men were entertained for plague duty, the Sinvast Fair, as additional Police on account of the misconduct of villagers and for other extra duties. To the Násik District a party of Sikh Police consisting of 1 Inspector and 20 men was also deputed for special duty in connection with the Sinvast.

30. The cost of Police has increased from Rs. 49,89,430 in 1907 to Rs. 54,98,381 during the year under report. The excess is due to the further introduction of measures of re-organization specified in the concluding paragraphs of this report, the grant of a special fodder allowance for some months to the Mounted Police and of grain compensation on a more liberal basis to the rank and file and to clerks. The Sind Districts alone have contributed to the increase by Rs. 1,09,659 out of a total increase of Rs. 508,951.

31. The proportion of Police to area was 1 policeman for every 6·07 square miles and 1·65 Railway mile as against 5·7 and 1·6 respectively for the preceding year. As regards population there was 1 policeman for 780 persons against 806 in 1907.

32. The proportion, in the entire Presidency, of cognizable crime investigated, to each policeman as shown in the accompanying statistical returns was 1·51 in 1908 against 1·34 in 1907 but in so much as the Police investigate thousands of cases, not appearing in the Annual Returns, in which they have the power of arrest though the cases themselves are not strictly cognizable—I refer to cases under the Cantonment Act, District Police Act and similar petty offences not included in our Annual Returns—the percentages given above are altogether misleading as an indication of the total number of crimes investigated *suo motu* by the Police. In this connection I would invite attention to paragraphs 37 to 40 inclusive, of my letter No. 16094-A, dated 8th November 1908, addressed to Government in connection with reorganization, where I have gone more fully into this subject.

33. Out of 410 Police stations and 1,178 outposts in the entire Presidency, 327 Police stations and 798 outposts were inspected by District Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents of Police.

The Commissioners comment on the failure of officers to do more inspection work as under :—

The Commissioner, Northern Division :—

“The number of outposts unvisited in Surat is larger than it should be probably because of frequent changes in the incumbency of the District Superintendent of Police’s Office.”

The Commissioner, Central Division :—

“A large number of outposts remained uninspected in East Khándesh, West Khándesh, Násik and Poona” * * * “In Násik the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mr. Bailey, had come direct from the Training School and having been attached to the Superintendent’s office to learn practical work could do no inspection. In Poona, Mr. Davies was detained at Head Quarters in connection with the picketting movement and other matters; and Mr. Ostrehan was not able to overtake the arrears except to a small extent on the opening of the fair season.”

The Commissioner, Southern Division :—

“The inspection performed in Belgaum was satisfactory. In Bijápur 2 stations and 34 outposts remained uninspected. This was due to frequent changes in the personnel of

officers. Owing to there being no Assistant Superintendent attached to the Dhárwár District during the first 5 months of the touring season, 29 outposts remained uninspected. * * * * * In December last, investigation of a murder case in the Karjat Taluka of the Kolába District occupied the time of Mr. Heyland and consequently the Mahad Police station and 5 outposts under it could not be inspected by him."

On the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways 7 outposts and 52 sub-posts remained uninspected and I do not consider the Superintendents' explanation for failure in this direction adequate.

I am afraid that inspections too often lack close personal attention and interest, without which they become superficial, and a mere formal scrutiny by clerks of paper-work, books, registers and an examination of equipment and clothing.

Statement E.

34. The only changes in the armament of the force are that Webley revolvers have been issued to European Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Sergeants and to the Training School, in place of Enfields and Criminal Investigation Branch Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors have been armed with Enfield revolvers in lieu of M. H. Smooth Bore muskets. A proposal is now afoot for arming all Sub-Inspectors with revolvers in lieu of S. B. muskets which have been found unsuited to requirements.

35. The Police force having been considerably augmented, the total number of officers and men punished departmentally and judicially rose to 2,480 in the year under report as against 2,100 in 1907. The Central Division returns the largest number and increase of punishments, the total number being 747 and the rise 299. In other divisions and on Railways the fluctuations seem normal. Of the total number of officers and men punished (2,480), 2,334 were for departmental and 146 for judicial offences as against 1,931 and 169 respectively in the previous year. Of the judicial punishments (146), no less than 70 were in the Central Division, the largest number being contributed by the Poona District. It is however satisfactory to note that during the year under report the number of officers judicially punished declined from 16 to 3 and that the total number of judicial punishments dropped by 23 cases. Sixty judicial punishments were inflicted under the Police Act, 5 under Chapter IX, Indian Penal Code, 80 under other offences and only one appears in columns 16 and 17 of Statement E. On the figures for the whole Presidency, 11·2 of the men were punished in 1908 as against 9·5 in the preceding year and the rise is due no doubt to the considerable increase this year of young constables in the force. Dismissals number 190 as against the same number in 1907; the B. B. & C. I. Railway figures prominently in respect to dismissals, the number being 31.

The Commissioner in Sind remarks that —

"The conduct of the men was on the whole satisfactory. Ten per cent. only were punished in one form or another."

36. 5,180 officers and men were rewarded for good work by promotion good conduct tickets or money as against 3,159 in the preceding year. The rise is due to the fact that during 1908 the grant for "Rewards to Policemen" was considerably larger than in previous years. Thirteen only of the total number of rewards consisted of promotions. The incremental system makes rewards by promotion to any appreciable extent impossible, but now that system has been abolished, Superintendents are free to encourage and reward good work by the bestowal of promotion which is the form of reward most appreciated by the men. From all sides I learn that the recognition of the principle of granting money rewards to Policemen and the provision of funds for giving effect to it are bearing excellent fruit and that the men greatly appreciate the concession. In more ways than one the expenditure is, in my opinion, money very well laid out; indeed, without it I do not know how Superintendents could have encouraged their men. Rs. 13,115 were spent in rewards to the Police during the year under review.

37. In spite of the fact that 771 officers and 11,122 men, total 11,893, are educated as against 11,528 in the preceding year, the proportion of educated men in the force during the year 1908 is practically the same as it was last year, the percentage of educated officers and men to the total actual force being 54 per cent. Educated "officers" are increasing because of the strengthening of the higher cadres as the result of reorganization, but fewer educated "men" have joined the rank and file and the result is a decline in the total number of educated Head Constables and Constables.

The Commissioner in Sind considers that the proportion of literate men in the force of the province, *viz.*, 29·5 per cent., is still very small: on Railways the proportion of educated Policemen is higher than in districts.

38. Although the strength of the force has been sensibly increased, a marked and gratifying drop is noticeable in the number of resignations during 1908 as compared with the two preceding years, the figures being 979 for the whole Presidency as against 1,110 in 1907 and 1,017 in 1906. This decline is most marked in the Northern Division, where resignations have dropped from 227 in 1907 to 159 in the year under report. On Railways they stand at 103 against 152 in the previous year: elsewhere the variations are not so striking. Sind contributes largely to the total number of resignations, namely 404, or nearly 41 per cent.

The decline in resignations has been brought about not only by the improvement, sanctioned during the year, in the pay of the Armed Police and referred to in paragraph 52 below; it is due also in a great measure to the fact that discontent with pay, prospects and the system of promotion grew less as the men realized, as they soon did, that Government was giving sympathetic attention to their disabilities and that the prospects of improvement were decidedly hopeful.

The proportion of the entire force of Constables under 10 years' service in the Presidency Proper for the last 6 years, is—

* 1903	... 55	1905	... 61	1907	... 62·8
1904	... 63	1906	... 63	1908	... 60·6

The proportion of the really experienced Constables over 17 years' service is—

1905	... 13·8	1906	... 14·6	1907	... 15·9
				1908	... 16·8

The above figures indicate that the situation is slowly mending and it may be expected to further improve, as the result of the orders of Government, issued since the close of the year, improving, all round, the pay and prospects of the rank and file and abolishing the incremental system of pay, of the unpopularity of which there is abundant evidence in the District and Divisional Reports.

39. The strain on the Police, due to the hardship and exposure (particularly at night) inseparable from police work has left its mark on the health statistics and, on the whole, though the figures are not, in my opinion, by any means reliable, there has been, I gather, appreciably more sickness during the year under review.

In the Northern Division, the general health of the Police force appears to have been very much the same as in 1907, but in Surat and Thana, the sickness in the forces, if the figures are correct, seems to call for attention. Fever and ague were the chief causes. In the Central Division, the health of the men deteriorated considerably, and the Commissioner remarks that Poona shows the largest increase in the number of admissions into hospital. Here also fever and ague were the prevailing diseases. In the Southern Division, a slight improvement in all districts except Ratnágiri is noticeable. The Commissioner in Sind says there was an increase of 8 per cent. in the number of men admitted into hospital due to the prevalence of fever.

Except on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, the general health of the Railway Police force shows some improvement which is attributable largely to the free

issue by Government of quinine to the men. On the B. B. & C. I. the hospital returns indicate that the Police had a more than unusually trying and unhealthy year. The men in Bombay suffered greatly from the epidemic of malaria due to their having had to live in unsuitable quarters in insanitary surroundings.

In all, 283 deaths occurred against 315 in 1907, giving a percentage on actual strength of 1.28 as against 1.48 in the preceding year. So far as information can be gathered from the Divisional Reports, there were 5 plague deaths in the Central Division, 4 in the Southern Division and 1 on the G. I. P. Railway during 1908. In regard to the decrease in plague mortality, the Commissioner, Central Division, remarks that it "seems coincident with the spread of inoculation among the Police." He further observes that—

"The fact that last year there were only two plague deaths among the Police in Poona and none in Satara is noteworthy, for the epidemics there were comparatively severe and in Poona at least the Revenue Establishment, which is much smaller than the Police, lost a number of men."

Inoculation is encouraged by Superintendents and each year, as the men become accustomed to it, inoculation is regarded with less apprehension and is more readily availed of and appreciated with the result that many valuable lives have been saved among the Police who are, by nature of their duties and the conditions of service, peculiarly liable to be attacked during epidemics.

Do what we will, however, it is difficult to educate the men sufficiently to the advantages of resort to quinine, provided for them liberally and gratis by Government, as a prophylactic. Much of the sickness in the force is preventable if only the men were not so apathetic to take, and often so prejudiced against, quinine.

40. Except in Sind, the situation during 1908 has been decidedly easier in respect to recruiting. There were 590 vacancies at the close of the year under report as against 629 (for explanation of this figure, which ordinarily would have been much higher, please see paragraph 39 of my Annual Report for 1907) in the preceding year.

The number of vacancies by divisions at the close of the year were as under:—

			Northern Division.	Central Division.	Southern Division.	Sind.
1907	...	...	207	174	87	124
1908	...	...	121	87	51	284 + 84 on Sind Railways.
Difference	...	...	-86	-87	-36	+ 160 + 34

On Railways the number of vacancies was very small. Except in Sind, where the number of vacancies increased by 160, there was an appreciable drop elsewhere.

There were 2,314 enlistments during the year under report as against 2,047 in 1907. Of these 2,261 were of Constables as against 2,028 in the preceding year.

In Sind, the situation at the close of the year was apparently still far from satisfactory, worse than it was in 1907. The Commissioner writes:—

"During the year, 848 men enlisted and 430 resigned, and at the close of the year there were 318 vacancies. Out of the 848 men enlisted, only 468 were Sindhis. The Commissioner has already brought to the notice of Government the importance of enlisting a large proportion of Sindhis in the Unarmed Police and the difficulties experienced in their enlistment."

The statistics relating to resignations, vacancies and recruiting indicate that, for the reasons given in paragraph 38 under "Resignations", service in the Police, in the Presidency Proper at any rate, is gradually becoming rehabilitated

into popular favour since it has been realized that the grievances to which I had occasion to refer last year were in a fair way to being remedied. I am not however yet satisfied with the material that we are getting, the complaint being generally that it is not so good as it should or might be. Improved pay and prospects and a better system of promotion, all of which have been recently sanctioned, will however no doubt meet the difficulty to a great extent, when they become widely known, and will, it is hoped, attract better recruits.

There is still, however, one direction in which further amelioration of the lot of the Constable, whose pay is small and allows of little, if any, margin for thrift, is urgently called for and in respect to which I propose to address Government separately, shortly. I refer to the need for a Local Allowance for Constables stationed in large towns and industrial centres and certain localities, for instance in Thána and round about Bombay, where living is notoriously much more expensive than in rural tracts.

General.

41. In all, 177 persons escaped from custody in 1908 against 126 in the previous year—51 from Jails and lockups and 112 from the custody of District and Village Police. Out of 113 escapes from custody in the Presidency Proper, 18 were from the custody of the Village Police. In Sind out of a total of 64 escapes, about half the number occurred in the Hyderabad District, 8 men having escaped at one time from the Hala Sub Jail. There were in all 142 recaptures, including 4 of the previous years' escapes, as against 116 in 1907. The percentage of recaptures to escapes is 78 as against 85 in the preceding year.

42. During the year under report, I visited all Districts except Poona, Ahmednagar, Sátára and West Khándesh in the Central Division and Bijápur and Ratnágiri in the Southern Division and carried out inspections in all.

43. Rs. 1,70,705 were expended on the purchase of clothing, equipments and supplies for the Police of the Districts and Railways of the Presidency Proper during the year under report, against Rs. 1,69,014 in 1907. The stores were in a few instances purchased locally, the bulk was supplied by contract through my office. Details are as under :—

Rs.
12,550 on arms and accoutrements;
1,55,473 on clothing;
2,682 on saddlery.
Total ... 1,70,705

A grant of Rs. 12,800 having kindly been placed by Government at my disposal as a grant-in-aid to the mounted Police Funds, which are mostly insolvent, 54 remounts were purchased at a total cost of Rs 21,579 during 1908.

44. 361 shops were licensed to deal in arms and ammunition during the year under report against 335 in 1907. Of these, 259 against 260 in the preceding year, were inspected by Superintendents, Assistant and Deputy Superintendents. The Central Division returns the largest number of shops (194), the Northern Division the fewest (31). Sind has 52 and the Southern Division 84. In the Central Division there was an increase of 23 shops, in the Southern Division of 2 and in Sind 3.

14,688 licenses were issued for arms, including fire arms, against 14,304 in 1907. The increase in the number of licenses to carry firearms was 542 as against 72 in the previous year. The orders of Government contained in paragraph 8 of Government Resolution in the Judicial Department No. 83, dated the 9th January 1907, were not given effect to in any Division, except the Central.

115 prosecutions were instituted under the Arms Act and convictions were obtained in 81: fines were imposed in 76 cases, the amount realized being Rs. 1,305, and in 5 cases the accused were sentenced to imprisonment. In the Northern Division prosecutions were undertaken in the Ahmedabad District only; the number being 63. The Central Division was again free from prosecutions under this Act; in Sind there were 26.

45. The strength and constitution of the prosecuting staff remained the same as in the previous year. In all, 2,436 of the Prosecuting staff. more important and difficult cases were conducted by Prosecuting Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors in the Presidency Proper, 1,673 ending in conviction. The ratio of convictions to cases conducted is stationary, viz., 68. Prosecutions in the less important and simpler cases were entrusted to First Grade Head Constables and the number of cases conducted by them was 4,744. Of these 3,410 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 71·9. On the whole the quantity and quality of the prosecuting work seems to have been very fair.

The Commissioner, Southern Division, remarks :—

“The credit for the successful conduct of prosecutions is not solely due to the prosecutors. The investigating officer has also to be considered.”

In Sind there is now a full prosecuting staff of Inspectors. In this connection the Deputy Inspector-General in Sind observes :—

“Next year’s report should be able to give us an idea of the value of their work. I only regret we cannot fill all these appointments by Policemen; a pleader has not the experience that is needed for putting up and pushing through a difficult case; departmental training is of infinite assistance in this work.”

On Railways there is no Prosecuting Police agency at present; the work is done by Sub-Inspectors and Head Constables. The long-felt want of a separate prosecuting staff will be supplied when reorganization is introduced.

In respect to prosecuting, the best results (77 per cent. of success) have been obtained in the Central and Southern Divisions, in the Northern Division 65 per cent.

46. The Sind Deputy Inspector-General of Police reports that in drill efficiency, the Hyderabad force takes the palm among Drill. Foot Police, and among Mounted, the Karáchi men. He animadverts on the unsatisfactory state of the drill of the Town Police and attributes it to failure on the part of Sergeants and Inspectors.

In the Presidency Proper I consider that on the whole the standard of efficiency, both in drill and physical training, is very creditable. There has been a distinct all-round improvement this year and the training is now more practical and the supervision closer.

47. The new musketry rules sanctioned by Government during the year Ball Practice. under report were given effect to in 1908 for the first time. These rules aim at effecting an improvement in the shooting efficiency of the Armed Police by making the practices meet the requirements of steady training and competition combined, infusing more life and interest into the periodical practices and eliminating from the competition and the “Results”, so far as possible, the element of chance and the disadvantages of varying local conditions.

All comparisons between the results of this and the previous year’s shooting are vitiated by reason of the fact that the rules are not those that obtained in 1907 and previous years; they differ fundamentally; the rifle armed Police are now allowed more ammunition for practice purposes while the standards to qualify as marksman and second class shot have been slightly lowered.

5,352 Head Constables and Constables out of a total armed strength of 5,914 completed the full musketry course during the year; of these 1,973 or 36·86 per cent. qualified as marksmen and 30·29 per cent. as second class shots. The same amount of money was given in prizes during the year of report as

in 1907, but it was distributed among fewer prizes. In all 59 prizes were awarded as under :—

Mounted Police 5 ; Rifle Squads 20 ; Ordinary Armed Police 34—Total 59 ; their aggregate value being Rs. 985.

The number of marksmen are classified as under :—

Men armed with S. B. M. H. Muskets	...	...	...	1,615
Men armed with M. H. Rifles	...	...	...	295
Men armed with M. H. Carbines, (Mounted Police)	...	...	...	63
				1,973

Judged by the best test of efficiency, *viz.*, proportion of marksmen to total armed strength, the Madras and Southern Marátha Railway stands first as the best shooting force, and Ratnágiri which was first in the previous year's return stands second. Taking into consideration, however, the respective armed strengths (24 on the Madras and Southern Marátha Railway and 272 in the Ratnágiri District), the latter force practically maintains pride of place. East Khándesh, Poona, Ahmedabad and West Khándesh, were the worst shooting forces.

In regard to prizes, the Ahmednagar District secured the first prize and gold badge for Mounted Police armed with carbines ; West Khándesh for Foot Police armed with M. H. Rifles and Dhárwár for Foot Police armed with M. H. Smooth Bores. In respect to prize money won, the first six districts in order of merit are :—

Dhárwár Rs. 141, Sátára Rs. 135, Ahmednagar Rs. 129, East Khándesh Rs. 102 West Khándesh Rs. 77, Ratnágiri Rs. 74.

There is a general consensus of opinion among Superintendents that the new rules are an improvement over the old ; they undoubtedly throw more work and responsibility on these officers and their Assistants and bring them into closer touch with the musketry training of their men ; this is of course to the advantage of the latter and in the interests of efficiency. I must take advantage of this opportunity to place on record my appreciation of the services of all gazetted officers and Head-Quarters Sub-Inspectors in improving the drill and shooting efficiency of the men under their command and the interest they have displayed in their training.

The Deputy Inspector-General, Sind, remarks in respect to the shooting of the men in that province :—

"The number of men who qualified as marksmen has risen from 87 in 1907 to 125 of whom more than half belong to Karachi, * * * * the only district which has made an appreciable progress in shooting * * * * For this the Karachi District has to thank Mr. Manley who worked hard."

Condition of arms and accoutrements. 48. The arms and accoutrements supplied to the force have been correctly maintained, and, on the whole, in good order.

49. During the year under report standard designs for Sub-Inspectors' quarters and Police Station houses, including lock-up accommodation for Police Stations, received the approval of Government. Progress was made with additions and alterations to old Police Lines to bring them to the improved standard design, but as the provision of accommodation, where none exists, is a matter of prime importance and funds are not available to the extent required, the progress in this direction is decidedly slow. The same may be said of new constructions. Government were pleased to sanction during the year of report a substantial grant for providing Sub-Inspectors with free accommodation where the absence of Government quarters is a hardship. The District Magistrate of Thána remarks :—

"The Police buildings in this District are generally in bad condition and frequently deficient in accommodation. Nowhere is this more apparent than at Head-Quarters, where the state of affairs is little short of disgraceful. The District Magistrate cannot doubt that the morale of the men, to say nothing of their health, and the general prestige of the force are impaired by their being miserably housed as they are."

Plans and estimates for new Head Quarters Police Lines at Thána are in course of preparation. Speaking generally, Police accommodation—office and residential—is deficient in quantity and quality in the Northern as compared with the Southern Range. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Sind, mentions certain Police projects that were undertaken during the year under review.

In view of the general increase, which must continue for some years, in establishments and Police Stations as the result of reorganization, the need for the allotment of more funds for carrying through Police building projects, especially in the Northern Range, is very pressing. The scheme for properly housing the Railway Police doing duty in Bombay urgently calls, in the interests of efficiency, for disposal.

50. In the Presidency Proper the Village Police rendered special assistance to the District Police in 380 cases, as against 238 in 1907. In 325 cases their services were rewarded either by money or in other ways. In 348 instances they were reported for negligence and in 320 were punished either by dismissal, fine, suspension, warning or reprimand. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Sind, remarks that "there are no Village Police in Sind, but a few taluka and village *pagis* in each district." Speaking generally, these *pagis* are stated to have worked satisfactorily.

No change has taken place in the condition or state of efficiency of the Village Police in the Presidency Proper. Their utility varies considerably in different Districts; almost everywhere they are altogether inadequately remunerated and though indispensable for fetch and carry work and, in a few places and Districts, they are put to some use as patrols and road guards, as a reliable force for the prevention and detection of crime they do not count for much. In some Districts the Village Police are almost entirely recruited from criminal classes, in others where faction feeling in the villagers runs high, the Village Police are invariably found ranged on one side or the other. The entire force badly requires reorganizing on a proper basis and, above all, a living wage as remuneration.

51. So far as information can be culled from District and Divisional Reports, the following figures will give some idea of the amount of work, outside that accounted for in the accompanying statements, that devolved on the Police during the year under report. They served 3,08,566 summons and warrants, assisted in extinguishing 1,193 fires and destroyed 62,499 stray dogs. Sind alone returns 1,27,386 summons and warrants served and 21,374 dogs killed. All District reports do not supply the necessary information to enable me to compile complete figures on this subject for the entire Presidency. In addition to the service of all summons and warrants, destruction of stray and ownerless dogs and performing the duties of a fire brigade, the Police also had to escort a large number of prisoners and lakhs of treasure all over the Presidency and even further afield, they enquired into hundreds of non-cognizable offences and unnatural deaths and performed miscellaneous duties of all sorts that find no place in the statements accompanying this report. On Railways, 718 accidents of all kinds were enquired into and 1,426 missing goods cases, of which 133 only turned out to be thefts, were investigated.

Concluding Remarks.

52. Although crime has gone up during the year under review and much of it remains undetected, conclusions altogether unfavourable to the Police, who have worked loyally under somewhat trying conditions and have been confronted with special difficulties, would not, I submit, be deserved. In the Presidency Proper, it is chiefly because the Police here and there have not done better, that the figures and percentages have gone up or been pulled down as the case may be. Some Districts have done quite well and can show noticeably improved results, while the District reports contain evidence of the fact that some excellent Police work has been accomplished.

The most noticeable and unusual incidents and cases, apart from those chronicled in paragraph 25 above, to which reference is made in District, Railway and Divisional Reports were :—

The shooting of the notorious outlaw Nania Bechar in the Broach District, the capture and conviction of his follower Lallu Tribhuvan and the smart detection and arrest of a gang of foreign criminals in the Thána District—in the Central Division, a well-planned capture, red-handed, of a gang of dacoits by Mr. MacDonald, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar—in the Southern Division, the arrest and conviction in Belgaum of some of the noted outlaw Nana Mahasale's gang; in the same District the shooting of a Berad dacoit of Wantmuri; in Bijápúr a very serious dacoity with double murder at Gunjihal involving the loss of Rs. 45,376 (the offenders have been detected, convicted and almost all the property has been recovered); the brutal murder in broad daylight in the middle of the town of Ilkal and in the presence of several people, of the Police Pátíl, and at Kerur the murder under very similar circumstances of the Police Pátíl and a woman; and on Railways, the detection and breaking up of a very criminal gang of expert Railway thieves on the G. I. P.

Connected with the general administration of the Police, the following important changes were carried through during the year in furtherance of the scheme of police reorganization :—

- (1) Transfer of the Rajputána-Málwa Railway from the Bombay Presidency to Rajputána.
- (2) Transfer of the Sind Section of the North-Western and Jodhpur-Bikánir Railways from the Punjab to the Bombay Presidency.
- (3) Minimum pay of Constables of the District Armed Police and of Constables on the Railways raised to Rs. 9.
- (4) In Districts, the grant of a third increment to Constables.
- (5) Increase of pay to some grades of Head Constables of the Armed Police.

Apart from the above, the departmental examination for Head Constables of the first grade to qualify, without necessarily going through the Training School, for advancement to the Sub-Inspector's grade, was revived by the orders of Government. This concession has been received by the rank and file with acclamation and gratitude and has gone far to encourage and make them more contented.

The following, I think, summarizes the salient features of the year's returns :—

Crime, reported and real, ordinary and serious, has increased noticeably; excluded cases have been more numerous; stolen property has increased; a marked rise, actual and proportionate, in the number of undetected cases has occurred and less activity under the preventive sections of the law is noticeable. On the other hand, the amount and ratio of stolen property recovered have advanced considerably; proportionately to the total number of cognizable complaints, fewer have been excluded; there have been, proportionate to the number of cases for disposal, fewer pending cases left to burden the next year's returns; in connection with cases and persons tried, there is sensible improvement and the Police have secured a large measure of success, while in dealing with Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code cases, the quality of work done has been decidedly better. Resignations and vacancies have been fewer and recruiting has certainly been easier.

In respect to the general efficiency of the force, district officers seem to differ, some are more or less satisfied with the conduct and work of their men, others are not.

The Commissioners have not recorded any very definite pronouncement on the subject, but I gather they are not dissatisfied with the general efficiency of the Police, taking them all round, except perhaps in one or two districts.

The Commissioner, Northern Division, describes the work of the Ahmedabad, Kaira and Surat Police, as "not in any way discreditable", "fairly satisfactory" and "fair" respectively; the Commissioner, Central Division, hopes that transfers of Sub-Inspectors especially "will be minimised" as "the success of their work is greatly dependent on their thorough knowledge of all classes in their charges." Referring to the case of the Násik force, regarding which the District Superintendent of Police, who has since retired, has recorded a very unfavourable opinion, which is accepted by the District Magistrate, the Commissioner remarks that the state of affairs is "extremely unsatisfactory, and indicates that special measures are necessary to restore discipline and efficiency." The District Superintendent's complaint is that the force is wanting in discipline, and that all but one of the Sub-Inspectors are inefficient. I submit, however, that a scrutiny of the work of the Násik Police in dealing with crime during a year of special difficulty on account of the Sinvhast pilgrimage and local political agitation and excitement, will show that things are not by any means as black as they have been painted. And my own observations and enquiries lead me to venture to differ from the Superintendent's very sweeping allegations against the force. Punishments have undoubtedly increased considerably, nearly doubled in fact, but this is not necessarily a reliable indication that the behaviour of the force has been worse than usual or than that of other forces. Variations from District to District are often not altogether unconnected with the idiosyncracies of officers.

The Commissioners in concluding their reviews of the District Police reports remark as follows :—

The Commissioner, Northern Division, remarks :—

"Although the Commissioner is still, under the orders of Government, responsible for the Police administration of his Division under certain sections of the Act, he now comes very rarely into contact with any matters concerning the actual administration of the Police. He has certain relations with the Police, but they are almost entirely connected with finance, his knowledge of the actual working of the Police is obtained from the annual reports submitted by the District Superintendents, and from the District Magistrates and Superintendents while on tour. In the course of my tour through the six districts of the Division last cold weather, I directed my enquiries mainly to the question of how the recent reforms have affected the force generally. I found an entirely unanimous depreciation of the system of incremental pay, every officer I met being convinced that it tended to the discouragement of the good men without satisfying all the demands of the inferior ones. And the complaint was the same in every District that, although there is some numerical improvement in the recruiting, the best men are not being obtained for the force, because the prospects held out to them are, in these days of high prices and high wages, entirely inadequate. Though the sanctioned strength is more nearly maintained, the class of recruit now obtained is inferior. This year the fact has to be faced that, with an increase of crime, partly due to the numerical weakness and perhaps unsuitable distribution of the Police, there has occurred a considerable increase in the proportion of undetected crime, and I fear the situation must be accentuated in the future, unless a better class of men can be attracted to the Police force by the offer of pay which will compare favourably with that of the private labourer and of suitable quarters."

The Commissioner, Central Division, remarks :—

"There is no doubt that the ordinary work of the Police has suffered a temporary set-back on account of the changes that are being introduced, but looking to the excellent results of their work in dealing with seditious agitation there is no reason to despair."

The Commissioner, Southern Division, remarks :—

"Signs of improvement are visible; but they are not yet marked. It is too early yet for that, for the newly trained Sub-Inspectors have yet to gain practical experience, and reorganization is not complete."

The Commissioner, in Sind remarks :—

"The working of the Railway and Riverain Police force was very satisfactory."

The Police—I write of the Mofussil Police in the Presidency Proper, for I have no jurisdiction in Sind—have undoubtedly during the last two or three years been passing through a critical period brought about by disappointment, depression and discontent, created by unfavourable and unpopular measures of reorganization affecting the pay and prospects of the rank and file; to these

causes and the fact that the staff of investigating officers has unavoidably been weakened by the promotion of the best and most experienced men to higher positions in the changes brought about by the increase of Inspectors and the creation of Deputy Superintendents in the scheme of reorganization, I ascribe the failure of the Police to do better in respect to the prevention and detection of crime. Vacancies among Sub-Inspectors, caused by the run of promotion of the best investigating officers, have been filled by less experienced and competent material. The standard of efficiency among Sub-Inspectors will right itself as reorganization progresses, the senior cadres fill up and promotions from the Sub-Inspector's grade become less frequent than they have been in recent years. Among the rank and file, improvement will, though it may take some time, set in, I believe; better material will be attracted and the men will work with greater zeal and energy, now that Government in their Resolution in the Judicial Department, No. 3952, dated the 13th July 1909, have increased the pay and materially improved their prospects, have abolished an unpopular system of promotion among Constables and have cleared the way for the advancement of deserving Head Constables, who cannot go through the Training School, to the Sub-Inspector's ranks; and the fact that there is now nothing to prevent an educated young man of intelligence with aptitude for the work and joining the force as a Constable, from rising by merit in a reasonable time through all the grades to the highest rank—even to the Provincial service—cannot but be an incentive to good work and serve as an attraction to the right material.

As explained above, the force was benefitted to some extent, pecuniarily and in other ways, during the course of the year of report and, late (about the middle of June) though the favours came, they had an encouraging effect; deterioration was to some extent arrested and the recruiting difficulty eased, though the material is still not what it should be.

I cannot conclude without recording my appreciation of the able assistance I have received from the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, Ranges and Railways, Messrs. Souter, Spence, Beatty, Davies and Sir Edmund Cox, in the administration of the Department. To my Assistants during the year, Messrs. Guider and Gadney, my acknowledgments are also due. They have not spared themselves, and have performed their duties with marked ability. The former as Special Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, is now maintaining, in the discharge of difficult duties, a well-earned reputation as an able and experienced Police Officer.

The Divisional Commissioners have not singled out any gazetted officer for special mention; the Commissioner in Sind says:—

“The utility of the Deputy Superintendents of Police is being recognised everywhere, and much of the credit for the improvement noticed in the registration of crime is due to these officers. In Sind, where the Superintendents' tours are so extensive and their absence from Head-Quarters so prolonged, the control which the Deputy Superintendents exercise over the office establishment is especially valuable. It would be invidious to select any one of these officers for special commendation or to mention any particular Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent, when all have worked well. As Deputy Inspector-General, Mr. Gibbs has again rendered the Commissioner the most valuable assistance”;

and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind remarks, in connection with the Sind Railway Police, that Mr. Wilson, the Acting Superintendent, “is doing good work.”

The year closed with the untimely and lamented death in England on the 29th December 1908 of the Inspector-General of Police, Mr. R. B. Stewart, I. C. S.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

M. KENNEDY,

Inspector-General of Police.

APPENDICES.

STATEMENT

PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1908

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation Columns 4+5-6.	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>							
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.</i>							
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to Coin ...	10	113	1	122	...	54
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to Stamps .	3	1	...	4	...	3
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	2	...	2	...	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	1	17	...	18	...	5
8	224, 225, 225B and 226 .	Other offences against public justice.	31	167	...	198	2	21
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	112	496	12	596	21	353
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	...	8	...	8	...	1
	Total ...		157	804	13	948	23	437
	<i>CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.</i>							
11	302, 303, 306 ...	Murder ...	113	415	...	528	8	111
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	9	50	...	59	5	21
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	40	134	...	174	2	55
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband.	26	108	2	132	20	47
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	3	38	1	40	11	15
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	17	156	...	173	3	37
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	16	166	...	182	1	73
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	181	863	2	1,042	9	577
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	7	57	...	64	4	31
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt ...	111	675	2	784	16	364
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	35	163	11	187	14	71
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	...	7	...	7	...	5
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	61	353	2	412	19	162
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	15	81	1	95	...	41
	Total ...		634	3,266	21	3,879	112	1,610
	<i>CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.</i>							
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	84	237	7	314	21	59
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398...	Robbery ...	154	669	6	817	99	257
27	420, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	100	371	11	460	14	197
28	429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	42	320	10	352	13	182

A.

FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND AND RAILWAYS.

Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Columns 14+15).	Remarks.
	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Columns 6+11+12+13).				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	44	8	5	58	4	2	62	6 compounded and withdrawn.
...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	
...	2	...	...	2	1	...	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	2	8	...	10	...	...	10	5 compounded and withdrawn.
36	107	8	24	139	26	13	165	2 compounded and withdrawn.
98	80	34	10	136	478	60	614	24 compounded and withdrawn ; 4 non-cognizable.
4	3	...	...	3	6	2	9	
152	238	59	39	349	517	77	866	37 compounded and withdrawn ; 4 non-cognizable.
123	128	60	87	275	4	...	279	11 died, etc. ; 3 compounded and withdrawn ; 2 non-cognizable.
11	13	1	7	21	4	2	25	1 died ; 1 compounded ; 1 non-cognizable.
34	59	15	6	80	1	...	81	3 died, etc. ; 1 compounded ; 1 non-cognizable.
22	29	8	6	45	13	...	58	1 withdrawn.
4	6	2	2	11	4	1	15	
25	35	5	68	108	3	3	111	1 withdrawn.
8	83	5	6	94	6	5	100	6 died, etc. ; 2 compounded and withdrawn.
134	174	104	41	321	133	32	454	3 died, etc. ; 220 compounded and withdrawn ; 9 non-cognizable.
17	3	1	8	12	1	...	13	
116	141	106	40	289	166	34	455	1 died ; 164 compounded and withdrawn ; 3 non-cognizable.
38	42	7	13	73	69	8	142	2 died, etc. ; 2 compounded and withdrawn.
2	...	...	...	...	13	2	13	
63	137	17	13	169	194	64	363	1 died ; 4 compounded and withdrawn ; 2 non-cognizable.
11	27	12	3	43	4	...	47	1 died ; 5 compounded and withdrawn.
608	877	343	300	1,541	615	161	2,156	29 died, etc. ; 404 compounded and withdrawn ; 18 non cognizable.
55	54	18	107	186	13	2	199	2 compounded and withdrawn.
103	147	25	181	359	48	6	407	5 died, etc. ; 5 non-cognizable.
64	20	21	144	196	91	35	287	1 non-cognizable ; 2 withdrawn.
42	67	15	33	125	100	13	225	2 non-cognizable ; 1 compounded.

STATEMENT A—PART I (BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation Columns 4+5-6.	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only—continued.								
29	449 to 452, 454, 455 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,181	7,146	78	8,249	301	1,091
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	6	15	...	21	...	8
Total ...			1,567	8,758	113	10,213	448	1,789
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.								
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	26	248	13	261	15	156
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	6	79	...	85	1	36
33	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Total ...			32	328	13	347	16	192
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.								
34	379 to 382 ...	Theft... { of cattle ...	609	3,154	5	3,758	135	996
		ordinary ...	1,402	11,839	299	12,942	444	3,419
35	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	113	727	37	803	31	327
36	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	132	781	1	912	13	339
37	419, 420 ...	Cheating ...	50	247	5	292	9	95
38	447, 448, 453 and 456 ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	76	808	49	835	18	352
39	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle...	3	45	3	45	1	17
Total ...			2,385	17,601	399	19,587	651	5,545
Total of I. P. C. ...			4,775	30,757	558	34,974	1,250	9,573
CLASS VI—Other Offences not specified above.								
40	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	3	15	1	17	...	9
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294. Section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	22	378	3	397	...	80
42		Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	173	2,496	4	2,665	8	276
Total ..			198	2,889	8	3,079	8	365
GRAND TOTAL ...			*4,973	33,646	566	38,053	1,258	9,938

NOTES.—(1) Column 4—This should include all cases regarding which the Magistrate has not passed orders.

(2) Column 8—Enter only cases proved or declared to be deliberately false.

(3) Column 15—Enter only cases taken up direct by Magistrates.

* Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 10 of Statement A—Part I for 1907 :—

Northern Division

+ 46 cases of previous year again brought to trial during the year.

— 1 case erroneously shown as pending in the previous year's statement.

Central Division

+ 45 cases of previous year again brought on the register during the current year.

Southern Division

+ 32 Do. do.

+ 110 cases, difference not explained.

G. I. P. Railway

— 3 cases of previous year transferred to other districts.

M. S. M. Railway

— 1 case do. do. to Dharyar District.

B. B. & C. I. Railway

+ 1 case disposed of in the previous year was again brought on register during the year.

R. M. Railway

— 57 cases of previous year have not been accounted for in this return owing to the transfer of the R. M. Railway from the control of the Bombay Government to another administration.

Total ... +175

(v)

INCLUDING SIND AND RAILWAYS)—continued.

Number pending at end of year.	TRUE CASES.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Columns 14+15).	Remarks.
	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Columns 6+11+13+13).				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1,244	1,311	161	4,137	5,687	130	45	5,817	4 died, etc.; 19 compounded and withdrawn; 1 non-cognizable.
2	11	1	4	16	3	3	19	1 compounded.
1,510	1,610	241	4,606	6,569	385	94	6,954	9 died, etc.; 25 compounded and withdrawn; 9 non-cognizable.
23	26	34	7	80	354	41	434	57 compounded and withdrawn.
8	18	15	7	40	4	1	44	10 compounded and withdrawn.
...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	1 compounded.
31	44	50	14	121	359	43	480	68 compounded and withdrawn.
546	686	122	1,263	2,076	225	106	2,301	10 died, etc.; 1 compounded.
1,472	3,997	189	3,398	7,883	753	349	8,636	23 died, etc.; 9 compounded and withdrawn; 7 non-cognizable.
94	227	37	85	386	405	66	791	2 died, etc.; 1 compounded.
104	397	21	32	451	95	44	546	6 died, etc.; 2 compounded.
59	91	9	23	133	343	56	481	1 died; 2 non-cognizable; 2 compounded.
82	121	83	177	430	1,219	157	1,649	2 died etc.; 127 compounded and withdrawn.
4	7	1	15	26	3	2	29	
2,361	5,526	462	4,998	11,385	3,048	780	14,433	44 died, etc.; 142 compounded and withdrawn; 9 non-cognizable.
4,662	8,295	1,155	9,957	19,965	4,924	1,145	24,889	82 died, etc.; 676 compounded and withdrawn; 40 non-cognizable.
2	4	...	2	7	11	1	18	1 non-cognizable.
10	287	15	5	310	51	32	361	5 compounded and withdrawn.
150	2,120	46	65	2,235	2,290	1,815	4,525	8 compounded and withdrawn; 21 non-cognizable.
162	2,411	61	72	2,552	2,352	1,848	4,904	13 compounded and withdrawn; 22 non-cognizable.
4,824	10,706	1,216	10,029	22,517	7,276	2,993	29,793	82 died etc.; 689 compounded and withdrawn; 62 non-cognizable.

F. M. GADNEY,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT

PART II.—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1908

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>								
1	115, 117, 118, 119	... Abetment of cognizable offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.</i>								
2	131 to 136, 138	... Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	... Offences relating to Coin ...	7	90	8	...	84	47	37
4	255 to 263 A	... Offences relating to Stamps ...	3	2	...	...	5	...	5
5	467 and 471	... Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes ...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...
6	489A to 489 D	... Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216 A	... Harboursing an offender ...	1	25	...	...	24	2	22
8	224, 225, 225 B and 226	... Other offences against public justice.	35	228	...	...	217	152	65
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	... Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	505	2,059	16	...	1,885	463	1,422
10	140, 170, 171	... Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	11	...	...	7	5	2
	Total ...		551	2,417	24	...	2,224	671	1,553
	<i>CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.</i>								
11	302, 303, 396	... Murder ...	156	611	6	7	577	242	335
12	307	... Attempts at murder ...	9	53	1	...	44	21	23
13	304, 308...	... Culpable homicide ...	77	318	6	1	287	113	174
14	376	... Rape by a person other than the husband ...	20	49	4	...	58	34	17
15	377	... Unnatural offence ...	2	21	3	...	14	6	8
16	317, 318	... Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	4	80	2	...	68	41	27
17	305, 306, 309	... Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	4	131	8	1	116	83	33
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	... Grievous hurt ...	291	1,468	43	6	1,420	390	1,030
19	328	... Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	2	23	3	1	12	4	8
20	324, 327, 330, 332	... Hurt ...	175	1,154	23	5	999	247	752
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	... Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves ...	31	184	17	...	153	70	83
22	346 to 348	... Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion ...	...	15	1	...	11	...	11
23	353, 354, 356, 357	... Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	78	597	5	4	482	253	229
24	304 A, 338	... Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ...	10	80	6	...	67	24	40
	Total ...		859	4,784	128	25	4,308	1,528	2,770
	<i>CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.</i>								
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402.	... Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	153	517	29	16	473	251	222
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	... Robbery ...	141	521	34	8	533	253	280
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	... Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	23	162	5	...	138	27	111
28	428, 429	... Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal ...	21	251	6	1	237	128	109

A.

FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND AND RAILWAYS.

Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATE'S CASES.			REMARKS.
		Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	
11	12	13	14	15	16
...	...	2	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	5	6	1	...	4 compounded.
...	...	2	1	1	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	1	
...	2	...	...	...	5 compounded.
17	45	50	17	32	2 compounded, 1 died.
42	569	3,522	436	2,954	191 compounded, 4 died, 1 escaped, 59 convicted of non-cognizable offences.
...	4	35	4	31	
59	625	3,618	459	3,021	202 compounded, 89 convicted of non-cognizable offences, 1 escaped, 5 died.
22	160	28	1	10	[non-cognizable offences.
3	16	7	2	5	8 died, etc., 3 compounded, 2 transferred, 1 lunatic, 4 pardoned, 6 convicted of
9	88	2	...	2	1 died.
					12 convicted of non-cognizable offences, 1 died, 11 compounded.
1	7	17	1	16	1 withdrawn.
2	5	5	1	4	1 convicted of non-cognizable offence.
...	14	1	1	...	1 withdrawn.
...	4	6	6	...	6 died, etc.
14	254	454	82	360	4 died, 587 compounded, 32 convicted of non-cognizable offences.
...	9	17	4	13	
12	284	423	72	336	366 compounded, 2 died, 16 convicted of non-cognizable offences.
11	43	293	31	238	17 compounded, 2 died.
...	3	33	4	29	
6	166	391	112	253	5 compounded, 1 died, 17 convicted of non-cognizable offences.
...	17	4	...	4	5 compounded.
80	1,070	1,681	317	1,270	25 died, 996 compounded, 2 transferred, 4 pardoned, 1 lunatic, 84 convicted of non-cognizable offences.
4	144	101	39	32	8 died, 4 pardoned, 27 compounded.
12	80	115	16	98	1 lunatic, 1 absconded, 2 died, 3 convicted of non-cognizable offences.
5	32	886	65	270	2 withdrawn, 10 convicted of non-cognizable offences.
...	25	170	25	141	1 compounded, 3 convicted of non-cognizable offences.

STATEMENT

PART II—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1908

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only—continued.								
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	396	3,082	52	1	3,042	2,021	1,021
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves	45	88	1	...	124	73	51
		Total ...	779	4,621	127	26	4,547	2,753	1,794
	CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.								
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	28	289	5	...	280	60	220
32	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	3	70	...	...	68	23	45
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
		Total ...	31	360	5	...	349	83	266
	CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.								
34	379 to 382	Theft... { of cattle { ordinary	147 462	1,571 8,049	21 172	... 7	1,500 7,693	947 5,512	553 2,181
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	22	403	6	...	385	251	134
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	95	870	17	...	848	536	314
37	419, 420	Cheating	40	220	6	1	206	100	106
38	447, 448, 453 and 456 ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	47	600	12	...	574	161	413
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	52	...	...	46	29	17
		Total ...	813	11,765	284	8	11,252	7,536	3,718
		Total of Indian Penal Code ...	3,033	23,947	518	59	22,680	12,571	10,101
	CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.								
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	7	12	1	...	15	8	7
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	16	202	3	1	209	145	64
42		Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable ...	192	3,306	32	3	3,237	2,830	407
		Total ...	215	3,520	36	4	3,461	2,983	478
		GRAND TOTAL ...	*3,248	27,467	554	63	26,141	15,554	10,579

* Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 12 of Statement A, Part II, for 1907:—

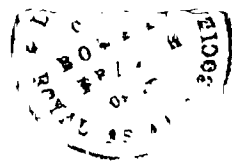
N. D.—1 person shown erroneously pending in the previous year.

Sind +41 persons, difference not explained.

B. B. & C. I. Railway+9 persons, omitted from column 12 of Statement A, Part II, for 1907 included this year.

R. M. Railway—8 persons, difference due to the transfer of the R. M. Railway from the control of the Bombay Government.

Total ... +41



A.—concluded.

FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND AND RAILWAYS—concluded.

Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATE'S CASES.			REMARKS.
		Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	
11	12	13	14	15	16
29	368	296	70	215	10 died, 68 compounded, 1 transferred, 1 lunatic, 3 convicted, of non-cognizable offences.
...	8	49	42	7	1 compounded.
50	657	1,117	257	768	20 died, 99 compounded, 2 lunatic, 1 absconded, 4 pardoned, 1 transferred, 19 convicted of non-cognizable offences.
3	32	912	105	783	126 compounded.
1	5	5	1	4	15 compounded.
...	...	1	...	1	1 compounded.
4	37	918	106	788	142 compounded.
78	164	453	146	408	5 died, 1 lunatic, 1 extradited, 26 convicted of non-cognizable offences.
72	587	1,388	550	776	6 died, 19 compounded, 1 absconded, 5 lunatic, 1 dumb, 1 escaped, 1 transferred, 2 dormant, 35 convicted of non-cognizable offences.
16	28	618	86	498	1 compounded, 1 died, 1 transferred, 4 convicted of non-cognizable offences.
7	87	120	69	50	4 compounded and withdrawn, 1 died, 2 transferred, 10 convicted of non-cognizable offences.
2	42	250	33	207	3 compounded, 1 died, 1 escaped, 3 convicted of non-cognizable offences.
10	59	3,534	357	3,071	228 compounded and withdrawn, 1 died, 1 lunatic.
1	6	11	4	7	
186	973	6,374	1,245	5,017	15 died, 255 compounded, 78 convicted of non-cognizable offences, 1 absconded, 7 lunatic, 4 transferred, 2 escaped, 1 extradited, 2 dormant, 1 dumb.
379	3,362	13,708	2,854	10,859	91 died, etc., 270 convicted of non-cognizable offences, 1,694 compounded and withdrawn, 8 pardoned.
...	1	34	1	33	2 convicted of non-cognizable offences.
2	4	98	61	31	4 compounded, 2 withdrawn, 1 died.
7	196	4,193	3,063	1,075	11 compounded, 1 died, 3 absconded, 1 transferred, 2 escaped, 23 convicted of non-cognizable offences.
9	201	4,325	3,125	1,139	25 convicted of non-cognizable offences, 17 compounded and withdrawn, 2 died, 3 absconded, 1 transferred, 2 escaped.
388	3,563	18,038	5,509	11,998	99 died, etc., 1,711 compounded and withdrawn, 295 convicted of non-cognizable offences, 8 pardoned.

F. M. GADNEY,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT B.—PART I.

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1908 for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 & 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 249, 333, 345 & 494, C.P.C.).	NUMBER OF CASES TRIED TO A CONCLUSION AND ENDING IN		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or Acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Sections of I. P. Code.													
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.													
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225a, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	66	620	686	66	36	206	306	72	1	...	6
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants...	14	115	129	21	2	35	55	16	...	...	1
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	55	501	556	21	5	276	187	66	1	...	3; 1 dormant.
7	465 to 477a ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	9	52	61	7	1	23	15	14	...	...	1 committed to Sessions.
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	5	93	98	3	2	33	48	12	...	...	1
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	2	3	5	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...
10	149, 153a to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	9	359	368	3	20	92	236	17	...	...	3
Total ...			169	1,745	1,905	121	66	669	849	198	2	...	14; { 1 dormant, 1 committed to Sessions.
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.													
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage...	1	11	12	2	...	5	4	1	...	...	...
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12a	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	...	5	5	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...			1	16	17	2	...	9	5	1	...	...	...
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.													
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	4	99	103	11	2	73	10	7	...	...	1
Total ...			4	99	103	11	2	73	10	7	...	...	1
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.													
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	...	17	17	2	9	5	...	1	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358.	Criminal force ...	75	2,710	2,785	363	1,622	559	169	72	...	...	3
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	6	6	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	524	20,439	20,963	1,095	13,161	4,528	1,064	515	3	1	26
Total ...			599	23,172	23,771	2,060	14,792	5,094	1,237	588	3	1	29
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.													
18	417, 418 ...	Cheating ...	16	229	245	54	31	126	19	15	3	...	1
19	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	25	576	601	124	15	335	69	38	...	1	3
20	426, 427, 434.	Mischief (simple) ...	104	3,034	3,138	277	1,798	683	298	92	...	3	17
Total ...			145	3,839	3,984	455	1,814	1,144	406	135	3	4	21

STATEMENT B.—PART I—Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways—concluded.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 & 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 & 494, C.P.C.).	NUMBER OF CASES TRIED TO A CONCLUSION AND ENDING IN		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.												
21	298 ...	Offences against religion ...	...	9	9	1	1	3	1	3	...	...	2 { 1 dormant, 1 committed to Sessions.
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	7	7	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	137	1,518	1,655	478	559	389	81	155	1	2	
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	24	269	293	59	114	72	22	26	...	...	
25	504, 505 to 510.	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	179	6,619	6,798	1,068	2,760	1,267	479	224	2	...	
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290, 294a	Public and local nuisances ...	9	609	618	1	79	85	441	12	...	...	3
27	...	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	16	327	343	12	4	89	225	22	...	...	
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances ...	1	17	18	...	...	7	10	1	...	...	
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	5	58	63	8	20	11	23	1	...	...	
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	13	342	355	73	74	152	48	8	...	...	16 { 1 dormant, 1 committed to Sessions.
		Total ...	384	9,775	10,159	1,701	4,616	2,058	1,330	452	3	2	
		Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.	2,657	29,929	32,586	1,048	3,074	3,467	22,669	2,312	6	2	
		GRAND TOTAL ...	*3,950	68,576	+72,526	5,398	24,294	12,514	26,507	3,693	17	9	88 { 17 dormant, 2 committed to Sessions, 1 under Sections 83 and 95, I. P. Code.

* 3,949 Cases shown in Column 10 of the previous year's statement.

+1 Case not registered last year entered during the year in Southern Division.

+1 Case difference in Sind not explained.

-1 Case difference due to the transfer of the R. M. Railway from the control of the Bombay Government.

3,950

F. M. GADNEY,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT B.—PART II.

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1908 for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways.

Part II.—Return of Persons concerned in Non-Cognizable Cases.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, viz., under trial or against whom process had issued.	PERSONS AGAINST WHOM PROCEEDS ISSUED.		Persons not arrested because they absconded, or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom proceedings were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	PERSONS TRIED.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.		
				On complaint.	On Magistrates' own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of those in Column 11 of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14a	14b	14c
<i>Sections of I. P. Code.</i>															
115	...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100	...	...	...	...
118, 119	...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100	...	...	...	...
<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.</i>															
121 to 130, 505	...	Offences against the State	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	100	...	...	...	...
137	...	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225a, 227 to 229.	...	Offences against public justice.	87	763	17	13	859	38	302	391	49.8	91	37	...	...
161 to 169, 217 to 223.	...	Offences by public servants	15	105	3	1	122	19	40	45	41.7	17	1	...	...
193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	...	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	77	669	32	21	757	17	346	232	33.1	73	60	...	...
465 to 477a	...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	16	93	2	12	99	5	50	25	26.3	15	...	...	4 committed to Sessions.
264 to 267	...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	5	95	3	8	95	1	34	54	55.1	5	1	...	...
482 to 489	...	Making or using false trade-marks.	2	8	...	1	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
149, 153a to 156, 160.	...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	102	1,306	208	24	1,592	...	578	910	60.1	59	45	...	...
Total			304	3,046	265	80	3,535	80	1,359	1,659	50.1	200	173	...	4 committed to Sessions.
<i>CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.</i>															
312 to 316	...	Causing miscarriage	2	23	...	...	25	1	8	10	43.5	6	...	...	...
370	...	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
376	...	Rape by the husband	...	5	...	...	5	...	4	1	20	...	...	...	...
Total			2	28	...	...	30	1	12	11	39.3	6	...	...	...
<i>CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.</i>															
384 to 389	...	Extortion	6	198	6	2	208	6	172	13	6.4	15	2	...	...
Total			6	198	6	2	208	6	172	13	6.4	15	2	...	...
<i>CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.</i>															
345	...	Wrongful confinement	...	33	...	...	33	6	14	1	3.0	3	9	...	...
352, 355, 358	...	Criminal force	280	6,031	8	29	6,289	547	1,401	325	54.0	195	3,821	...	...
334	...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	14	...	...	14	...	6	4	25.5	...	1	...	...
323	...	Voluntarily causing hurt	1,928	47,016	53	607	48,395	2,133	12,295	2,005	4.2	1,655	30,307	15	...
Total			2,208	53,093	66	636	54,731	2,683	13,719	2,335	4.4	1,858	34,138	15	...
<i>CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.</i>															
417, 418	...	Cheating	30	308	1	15	324	49	199	19	6.1	37	40	...	...
403 to 405	...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	43	829	3	11	864	71	596	114	13.7	68	25	1	...
426, 427, 434	...	Mischief (simple)	362	7,339	7	65	7,643	521	2,112	549	7.5	207	4,254	4	1
Total			435	8,476	11	91	8,631	641	2,907	682	8.0	282	4,310	5	1

STATEMENT B—concluded.

Part II.—Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1908 for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways—concluded.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, viz., under trial or against whom process had issued.	PERSONS AGAINST WHOM PROCESS ISSUED.		Persons not arrested because they absconded, or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	PERSONS TRIED.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.		
				On complaint.	On Magistrates' own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who did, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14a	14b	14c
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.															
21	293	Offences against religion	18	...	...	1	17	...	8	2	11.1	5	2	...	...
22	49 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	13	...	...	...	13	2	6	...	...	...	5	...	...
23	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage.	419	3,305	...	76	3,648	408	1,149	129	3.9	367	1,591	...	4 committed to Sessions.
24	500 to 502	Defamation	43	432	...	6	474	47	120	36	8.3	61	220	...	...
25	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	436	13,339	4	78	13,701	1,025	8,170	710	5.3	439	8,857	...	...
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	10	751	1	...	762	1	129	505	67.1	12	115	...	...
27	294 a	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Cases under Chapter VIII(a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	60	907	27	27	967	64	279	555	59.4	49	20	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances...	18	25	2	19	26	...	8	18	66.7	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	15	152	2	6	163	13	81	63	40.9	4	2	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	17	389	...	9	397	46	170	83	21.3	6	92	...	...
Total			1,023	19,331	36	222	20,168	1,806	5,120	2,101	10.8	933	10,404	...	4 committed to Sessions.
Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.			3,243	34,173	1,132	917	37,594	1,329	5,523	24,623	79.8	1,814	4,299	11	5 Dormant, 1 under section 83, Indian Penal Code.
GRAND TOTAL			7,221*	118,346	1,518	1,949	125,093	6,349	23,812	31,425	26.2	5,163	53,335	31	† 8 committed to Sessions, 5 dormant, 1 under section 83, Indian Penal Code. † Processes against 37 persons were withdrawn before appearance.

* Explanation of difference between column 4 of Statement B.—Part II for 1908 and columns 7 and 13 of the same Statement for 1907.

Northern Division ... — 1 person who was shown last year in column 7 and who died the same year has not been shown in column 4 of this Statement.
Central Division ... + 1 person having been left out last year has been added this year.
Southern Division ... + 2 persons, erroneously shown as pending last year have been omitted this year.
Sind ... — 8 persons, difference not explained.
R.-M. Ry. ... — 1 person, difference due to the transfer of this Railway from the control of the Bombay Government.

Total ... —3

F. M. GADNEY,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT C.

Property Stolen and Recovered for the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Railways for the year 1908.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>A.—Cognizable.</i>				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1. Theft ...	4,809	2,057	42·7	6,87,150 0 0	1,74,726 0 0	25·4
{ a. In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	443	...		28,304 0	...
{ b. In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ c. Other thefts ...	9,835	5,810	59·0	464,138 0 0	2,05,411 0 0	44·2
2. Robbery ...	163	82	50·3	1,73,643 0 0	56,032 0 0	32·2
{ a. Dacoity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ b. Other robbery...	334	172	51·5	317,435 0 0	2,81,261 0 0	88·6
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	287	185	64·4	35,335 0 0	15,766 0 0	44·6
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	61	28	45·9	22,586 0 0	3,522 0 0	15·6
Total ...	15,489	8,777	56·7	17,00,287 0 0	7,65,022 0 0	45·0
<i>B.—Non-cognizable.</i>						
5. Extortion ...	24	2	8·3	4,010 0 0	6 0 0	·15
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	96	53	55·2	4,960 0 0	1,335 6 1	27·0
Total ...	120	55	45·8	8,970 0 0	1,341 1 6	15·0

Figures supplied by the District Magistrates for direct Magistrates' cognizable cases :—

Column 5.
78,081-1-9

Column 6.
85,584-6-4

Column 7.
45·6.

Rs. 38,911-13-0 worth of property was recovered during the year of the property stolen in previous years.

Rs. 27,978-6-0 worth of property stolen outside the districts in the Presidency was recovered during the year.

F. M. GADNEY,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT D.

STATE

Showing Sanctioned Strength and Cost of Police, for the Bombay

District.	Number of Inspector General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.
								Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Northern Division.	1. Ahmedabad ...	1	1	1	5	29	3	242	...	3	902	...	23	1,210
	2. Broach ...	1	...	1	3	12	...	91	...	1	358	...	7	474
	3. Kaira ...	1	...	1	3	18	...	133	...	1	564	...	10	731
	4. Panch Mahals ...	1	...	1	4	16	...	142	...	5	650	...	27	846
	5. Surat ...	1	...	1	3	17	...	158	...	2	617	...	16	845
	6. Thana ...	1	1	1	6	23	1	149	...	...	604	...	...	786
	Total ...	6	2	6	24	115	4	915	...	12	3,725	...	83	4,892
Central Division.	7. Ahmednagar ...	1	1	1	5	27	1	160	...	1	635	...	12	844
	8. East Khândesh ...	1	1	1	5	33	...	190	...	5	726	...	38	1,000
	9. West Khândesh ...	1	...	1	4	25	...	165	...	4	614	...	29	873
	10. Nasik ...	1	1	1	5	33	1	167	...	1	618	...	9	837
	11. Poona ...	1	1	1	7	29	12	235	...	6	1,064	...	27	1,383
	12. Satara ...	1	1	1	4	28	...	198	...	1	754	...	10	998
	13. Sholapur ...	1	...	2	5	19	...	107	...	1	462	...	7	604
	Total ...	7	5	8	35	194	14	1,222	...	19	4,903	...	132	6,539
Southern Division.	14. Belgaum ...	1	1	1	4	24	...	141	...	2	540	...	11	725
	15. Bijapur ...	1	...	1	4	17	...	142	...	1	496	...	6	663
	16. Dhârwâr ...	1	1	1	5	28	...	191	...	1	647	...	10	885
	17. Kanara ...	1	...	1	4	19	...	138	...	...	496	...	...	659
	18. Kolaba ...	1	...	1	3	17	...	90	...	...	371	...	...	453
	19. Ratnâgiri ...	1	...	1	4	22	...	135	...	...	538	...	...	701
	Total ...	6	2	6	24	127	...	837	...	4	3,088	...	27	4,121
Sind.	20. Karachi ...	1	2	1	8	30	8	135	13	57	962	...	124	1,341
	21. Hyderabad ...	1	1	1	7	37	...	138	...	77	781	...	162	1,205
	22. Sukkur ...	1	1	1	6	20	...	101	...	23	529	...	93	775
	23. Larkana ...	1	...	1	5	26	...	108	...	41	483	...	104	769
	24. Thar and Parkar ...	1	...	1	4	23	...	55	...	67	171	...	288	610
	25. Upper Sind Frontier ...	1	...	1	3	14	...	53	...	10	177	...	115	374
	Total ...	6	4	6	33	150	8	590	13	275	3,103	...	886	5,074
Railways.	26. B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	1	...	...	3	4	...	91	...	...	629	...	...	728
	27. G. I. P. Railway ...	1	1	...	3	10	1	94	...	...	529	...	...	633
	28. M. & S. M. Railway ...	...	...	...	2	6	...	56	...	...	309	...	...	373
	29. Sind Railways ...	1	...	...	3	14	2	53	...	...	253	...	...	326
	Total ...	3	1	...	11	34	3	294	...	...	1,720	...	...	2,066
Administrative offices.	30. Inspector-General of Police ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	31. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	32. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	33. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Railways and Criminal Investigation ...	1	2	...	9	12	...	20	...	...	20	...	...	64
	34. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	35. Police Training School ...	1	8	3	4	4	...	7	...	...	8	...	...	35
	Total ...	5	4	8	3	13	...	27	...	...	28	...	...	106
Grand Total ...		5	32	22	29	140	638	29	3,885	13	310	16,567	1,128	22,798
<i>Additional Police.</i>														
Northern Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	54	...	...	64
Central Division ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	54	...	...	220	...	...	276
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	6	44	...	15	73
Railways ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	154	...	...	155
Total ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	76	...	6	472	...	15	571

MENT D.

Presidency including Sind and Railways for the year 1908.

Total Cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total Cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand Total Cost (Columns 16 and 17).	Area of District in square miles.	Population of District.	Urban Population of District.	Number of Police Stations.	Number of Outposts.	Proportion of Police		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police force.
								To area.	To Population.		
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
...	...	...	3,949	795,967	276,781	18	30	3.26	657.82	1,675	1.38
...	...	...	1,467	291,763	64,302	7	16	3.09	615.53	417	.87
...	...	...	1,595	716,332	128,072	12	31	2.18	979.93	722	.98
...	...	...	2,141	316,303	40,822	10	38	2.53	373.88	481	.50
...	...	...	1,662	637,017	153,296	11	36	1.96	753.86	449	.53
...	...	...	3,573	811,433	90,421	14	41	4.54	1,032.35	1,975	2.51
...	...	...	14,387	3,568,815	753,694	72	192	2.94	729.52	5,669	1.15
...	...	...	6,645	837,695	91,280	16	29	7.87	992.53	934	1.10
...	...	...	4,551	957,728	212,565	22	43	4.55	967.73	2,008	2.0
...	...	...	5,903	469,654	61,683	15	44	6.76	537.98	931	1.06
...	...	...	5,940	816,504	71,304	21	59	7.09	975	2,172	2.59
...	...	...	5,349	995,330	111,345	18	45	3.86	719	2,311	1.6
...	...	...	4,988	1,146,559	161,232	17	39	4.99	148.86	1,073	1.08
...	...	...	4,541	720,977	571,007	12	16	7.52	1,193.67	1,010	1.67
...	...	...	37,917	5,944,447	1,280,416	121	275	5.71	895.38	10,439	1.57
...	...	...	4,649	993,976	172,777	14	53	6.44	1,376	942	1.31
...	...	...	5,669	735,435	109,564	10	51	8.51	1,104	731	1.09
...	...	...	4,602	1,113,298	225,601	17	46	5.20	1,257	1,746	1.97
...	...	...	3,945	454,940	36,377	14	39	6	690	538	1.22
...	...	...	2,131	605,566	61,840	12	25	4.4	1,256	679	1.40
...	...	...	3,993	1,167,927	76,914	15	33	5.8	1,646	612	.87
...	...	...	24,994	5,071,142	683,073	82	247	6.06	1,229	5,248	1.27
...	...	...	11,971	446,513	140,052	19	72	8.93	332.97	2,978	2.22
...	...	...	8,026	966,721	90,533	25	66	6.66	802.26	2,707	2.25
...	...	...	6,730	523,345	96,898	13	53	8.63	675.28	824	1.06
...	...	...	5,090	656,083	14,513	14	69	6.62	853.16	1,787	2.32
...	...	...	14,180	389,714	...	24	62	23.25	638.88	836	1.37
...	...	...	2,631	232,045	10,787	7	40	7.04	620.44	710	1.90
...	...	...	49,628	3,214,421	352,813	102	362	9.58	633.51	9,842	1.93
...	...	...	Miles. 1,143½	...	...	16	37 (40 Sub-Posts).	1.57	...	1,061	1.46
...	...	...	914	...	...	8	34 (56 Sub-Posts).	1.65	...	1,364	2.47
...	...	...	527½	...	...	6	22 (31 Sub-Posts).	1.94	...	295	1.23
...	...	...	822	...	...	3	9	2.5	...	539	1.65
...	...	...	3,407½	...	...	33	102 (127 Sub-Posts).	1.65	...	3,259	1.57
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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*The Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Bombay Railway Police, G. I. P. Railway, hold charge of the M. and S. M. Railway also.

F. M. GADNEY,
for Inspector-General of Police.

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal Management of the Force for

Range.	District.	TOTAL STRENGTH.				ARMAMENT OF THE FORCE.			PUNISHMENTS.											
		Sanctioned.		Actual.		Number of rifles.	Number of smooth bores.	Number of revolvers.	Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.								Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 343, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
									Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Northern Division.	Ahmedabad	37	1,170	37	1,149	64	428	4	...	4	1	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kaira	21	708	21	708	35	236	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Panch Mahals	20	824	20	803	81	513	...	...	5	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Broach	15	457	15	420	24	157	...	...	8	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Surat	20	823	20	797	47	290	...	...	5	...	70	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thana	30	753	30	737	37	382	2	...	5	3	45	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	143	4,735	143	4,614	258	2,006	6	...	27	5	368	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	12
Central Division.	Ahmednagar	33	808	33	803	47	373	2	...	3	3	40	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
	East Khândesh	38	959	38	949	33	372	...	...	6	5	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	West Khândesh	29	842	29	836	32	363	33	...	6	...	40	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	12
	Nâsik	39	795	37	763	43	299	1	1	8	...	144	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Poona	48	1,332	48	1,322	47	469	18	4	14	9	210	1	2	...	...	...	2	2	6
	Sâtara	32	963	32	949	39	352	...	...	3	...	53	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	8
	Sholâpur	24	577	23	568	29	213	...	1	6	3	79	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	243	6,276	238	6,194	270	2,471	54	6	46	20	605	1	31	...	...	...	2	2	34
Southern Division.	Belgaum	28	694	28	683	46	355	1	...	6	...	38	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3
	Bijâpur	21	645	21	644	32	289	...	...	1	...	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dhârwar	33	849	32	825	41	309	1	...	7	5	109	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Kanara	23	634	23	623	28	324	...	...	2	2	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolâta	20	461	19	461	21	253	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ratnâgiri	26	673	26	673	26	268	...	...	...	3	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	151	3,956	149	3,909	194	1,798	2	...	16	10	319	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	6
Sind.	Karâchi	46	1,291	46	1,178	40	536	30	...	4	2	95	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	8
	Hyderabad	44	1,158	44	1,112	40	607	1	...	9	...	47	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Sukkur	26	746	26	731	40	336	2	...	4	1	90	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Larkâna	31	736	31	663	40	377	...	...	6	...	83	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	4
	Thar and Pârkar	27	581	26	559	341	179	...	...	6	...	28	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Upper Sind Frontier	17	355	16	337	20	210	...	...	5	...	60	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Total	161	4,867	159	4,585	521	2,245	33	...	34	3	403	...	13	...	1	...	...	...	20
Railways.	B. B. & C. I. Railway	7	720	7	716	...	66	1	...	31	1	156	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
	G. I. P. Railway	14	623	12	533	...	71	4	...	14	1	152	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
	M. & S. M. Railway	8	365	8	361	...	24	2	...	8	...	23	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind Railways	19	306	16	275	5	...	...	...	8	1	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	48	2,014	43	1,885	5	161	7	...	61	3	367	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	6
Administrative offices.	Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, Northern and Southern Ranges	2	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Railways and Criminal Investigation	21	40	21	40	...	...	23	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Principal Police Training School	8	15	8	12	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total	807	21,903	793	21,239	1,278	8,681	125	6	184	42	2,102	1	59	...	1	...	5	2	78

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E.

the Bombay Presidency including Sindh and Railways for the year 1908.

REWARDS.		EDUCATION.		NUMBER OF CONSTABLES.						NUMBER WHO HAVE LEFT THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR.						PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL ACTUAL STRENGTH OF		
Rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write		Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 3 years service.	Of 3 years and under 10 years.	Of 10 years and under 17 years.	Of 17 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.	
By promotion.	By knittings, presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.															
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	
...	521	37	642	121	184	312	186	101	25	43	11	24	7	20	53.03	1.82	1.68	
...	130	21	455	42	119	199	110	104	6	21	...	...	...	8	22.22	.06	1.00	
...	449	20	269	94	91	260	94	117	3	26	3	31	3	4	33.06	.69	.47	
2	106	15	228	46	49	140	66	28	9	23	8	12	3	3	53.26	.63	.68	
...	158	20	292	72	80	261	157	67	8	30	5	2	...	7	91.30	2.04	.85	
1	457	20	389	55	62	210	139	122	18	16	5	13	4	28	138.53	.37	3.65	
3	1,221	143	2,375	430	585	1,382	762	539	69	159	32	82	17	70	...	...	1.47	
...	139	83	536	36	88	282	168	123	9	9	3	1	...	11	34.38	.03	1.30	
...	147	38	542	71	191	245	206	111	14	27	...	14	6	15	41.36	1.11	1.51	
...	197	29	398	69	155	207	151	95	5	22	6	3	1	8	40.69	.01	1.00	
...	38	37	453	62	112	227	139	62	14	27	9	10	1	8	36.37	.09	1	
1	146	43	539	140	139	419	261	105	26	69	18	17	...	14	50.90	1.92	1.08	
...	381	32	625	39	131	268	249	65	9	20	3	3	...	9	97.45	.39	.62	
...	104	24	345	35	54	175	91	99	20	13	7	...	...	5	26.66	.63	.5	
2	1,146	241	3,138	412	870	1,823	1,265	660	106	187	46	48	8	70	46.11	.64	.96	
...	97	28	485	70	85	178	115	96	5	35	6	7	...	8	26.66	.57	1.11	
...	89	21	325	59	112	142	165	187	14	18	1	10	...	5	1.98	.25	.75	
...	274	32	533	89	103	359	96	178	8	40	11	5	4	8	41.77	.11	.93	
...	219	23	379	27	66	184	115	105	11	11	2	1	...	14	60.47	.14	2.2	
...	166	10	206	13	15	127	125	91	15	...	...	5	...	8	76.39	.2	1.66	
...	148	26	585	39	41	143	116	169	21	12	...	6	...	8	71.95	1.37	1.14	
...	993	149	2,513	297	412	1,133	732	856	74	125	21	34	4	51	...	...	...	
...	92	44	253	300	143	321	169	50	32	134	4	8	3	4	39.05	.12	.33	
2	114	30	399	121	191	241	145	37	10	94	9	33	5	16	21.89	.07	1.38	
...	69	26	171	138	138	184	164	107	15	69	4	6	1	18	70.01	.19	2.39	
...	12	31	235	114	176	188	93	92	7	39	6	16	...	11	17.17	.05	1.57	
...	32	21	151	53	94	161	91	58	4	30	6	6	1	13	46.50	0.13	2.22	
1	37	13	161	78	55	83	52	33	10	38	5	17	...	1	91.22	.25	.28	
3	356	165	1,310	894	797	1,178	710	377	78	404	34	86	10	63	...	...	...	
4	263	7	637	125	76	241	129	54	13	36	30	25	4	13	53.11	.15	1.30	
...	282	12	453	67	82	180	110	94	3	20	13	5	1	8	63.07	1.86	1.46	
1	107	8	294	47	44	124	61	85	4	21	6	3	2	2	47.16	.12	.63	
...	72	16	98	44	42	88	35	13	6	26	8	...	...	6	48.11	.14	2.06	
5	824	43	1,452	283	244	633	335	246	26	103	57	33	7	29	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	27	24	33	...	7	11	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	6	1	5	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	17.40	7.12	...	
13	5,167	771	11,122	2,261	2,918	6,163	3,796	2,670	353	979	169	285	46	283	...	...	1.29	

F. M. GADNEY,
for Inspector-General of Police.